THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SIMPLE FREE COINAGE.

The Bill Passed by the Senate was Simple Free Coinage.

All Other Parts of the Financial Measure Cut Off.

Its Friends Sanguine of Success in the House.

Predictions Made by Some of the Leading Advocates.

A Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The silver bill as passed by the senate last night is a free coinage measure, pure and simple, free from all national bank and bond legislation contained in the financial bill. With the exception of slight technical amendments and the omission of the provision for covering into the treasury the national bank redemption fund, the bill is like that passed by the senate last year which was the basis of the compromise embodied in the present law.

The text of the bill is as follows:

An act to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion and for other purposes.

That from and after the date of the passage of this act, the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of 412½ grains of standard silver, or of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, and the said coin shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; that hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposits of less value than $100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

SEC. 2. That the provision of section 3 of "an act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this act provided for.

SEC 3. That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than one or more than one hundred dollars, and such certificates shall be redeemable in coin of standard value. A sufficient sum to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. So much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes and for other purposes" as requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the certificates provided for in this act and all silver and gold certificates already issued shall be receivable for all the debts and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

SEC. 5. The owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

The silver bill, which came from the senate to-day, has been, under the rules of the house, referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, of which Wickham of Ohio is chairman. The silver men in the house have been actively engaged in missionary work in the interest of free coinage. They are sanguine of ultimate success, and are certain that the bill cannot be kept indefinitely in committee; and within a reasonable time, the coinage committee will order a report to be made, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent the bill from getting an opportunity for consideration.

The democrats are insisting on their full parliamentary rights of debate on every proposition presented to the house, the motive being objection to the elections bill, which was taken up by the senate last night. There will not be a meeting of the coinage committee until next Wednesday. At the meeting held yesterday it was ascertained that a comparatively full attendance could not be obtained earlier than Wednesday. When an adjournment for a week was taken, it was with the understanding that an attempt to reach a decisive vote will not be made on that day, though it is proposed that almost daily meetings shall be held thereafter until a final conclusion is reached.

Effect of Silver Legislation.

NEW YORK, January 15, 11 a. m.—The passage of the new silver bill was the most influential element in Wall street this morning, but it seemed to be exerted in the direction of repression rather than expansion. First prices were invariably lower than the finals of last evening, the differences being generally small fractions, but Union Pacific was unexceptionally weak with a loss of 1½ per cent at 44 and sugar refineries 1 at 81. Silver certificates came in of course for a large share of attention, and while they opened unchanged at 107½, a sharp decline to 106⅛ followed on large transactions. The market for stocks was narrower than usual of late, although there was great activity among the few leading shares. The declining tendency in the general list was soon checked, and everything was brought up to about the level of last night's figures. At 11 o'clock the market was active and firm at about the best prices reached.

Fifty-first Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a resolution (which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses) directing an inquiry into the condition of the Indians in North and South Dakota, Montana and elsewhere, the causes leading to the occupation of Indian reservations by the troops, whether treaties with the Indians have been fulfilled, concerning arms and ammunition of war in possession of the Indians, what steps are needed to disarm them and whether the care and control of Indians living in tribal relations should be transferred to any other department of the government.

Mr. Morgan offered a preamble and concurrent resolution on the subject of the recent information or suggestion for a writ of prohibition in the supreme court in connection with the Behring sea dispute with Great Britain. The resolution declares such proceedings to be without precedent, to be prejudicial to the comity of nations and to the usual and amicable conduct of international relations and not to be in consonance with the dignity of the government and people, or with the respect due to the president of the United States. Referred.

At 2 o'clock the bill to increase the compensation of the employes in the government printing office went over without action and the elections bill was taken up.

Evarts spoke in advocacy of it, occupying three hours and three-quarters.

Pasco obtained the floor and the bill was laid aside informally.

Hoar gave notice that to-morrow he should ask the senate to remain in session until the bill was finished.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the journal had been approved, the house proceeded to the consideration of conference reports on public buildings.

Milliken of Maine submitted reports on the bills providing for the erection of buildings at Sioux Falls, S. D., and Portland, Oregon, which were agreed to.

The conference report on the Mankato, Minn., bill was, after debate, agreed to.

A message from the senate was received announcing the passage of the financial bill with a free coinage substitute. The reception of this message by the democratic side was cordial and effusive, and Mr. Bland, of Mo., expressed the hope that early action would be had upon the measure. The bill went to the speaker's table. The speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to investigate the silver pool question: Messrs. Dingley, Payne; Rowell, Dockery and Cates.

Dockery said that three weeks ago he had asked the speaker to appoint a special committee and had told him he felt free to do so, as he could not accept service on the committee inasmuch as it was alleged that a democratic representative from Missouri on the floor was interested in the silver pool. He had made a similar statement to the speaker yesterday. He was quite unwilling to be placed in the position in which he had been placed—that of investigating a question involving his own honor as a representative or that of his democratic colleagues from Missouri. His judgment as to his proper course had been fortified by the opinion of his friends, therefore, with great respect to the speaker, he asked to be excused from the duty that had been placed upon him. He would like the speaker to corroborate his statement as to his declination.

The speaker gave a hearty corroboration, stating, however, that he had not understood the gentleman to decline on account of any personal feeling. The chair, therefore, would submit the question of excusing the gentleman to the house.

Dockery having been excused, the speaker appointed Peele, of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy.

Adjourned.

Have Heard from the People.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Representative Carter of Montana, a member of the committee on coinage, and an ardent free coinage advocate, said to a Post reporter that free coinage had a good working majority in the house, and that a free coinage bill would pass.

Mr. Dockery made the same prediction, but added that he had not made a canvass of the house and could not tell how the vote would stand. "There are very few democrats who will vote against free coinage," said Mr. Dockery. "On the republican side there are many who would not vote for it last year who are with us since they heard from the people in November."

Mexicans Taking Interest.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 15.—There is considerable excitement in financial circles here over the question of the free coinage of silver in the United States.

It is alleged here that the Chilian government allows no dispatches to be sent out of the country. Nevertheless it is avowed that the condition of Chili is that of armed peace; that the government is concentrating its military forces, and that the Chilian congress will demand the resignation of the president of the republic.

The Model Works.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ills., January 15.—At last the air ship is a fact. The model is complete and works. It will be taken to Chicago to-morrow and exhibited in the exhibition building. The buoyancy chamber is twenty-four feet long and six and a half feet in diameter. The ship with the propellers, rudders, etc., is thirty feet in length. The inventors have a contract with James A. Farand and others to exhibit for twelve weeks. They are to receive $10,000. It is to fly around in the exposition building and carry two passengers.

A DOUBLE HOUSE.

Factions in the Assembly Hold their Meetings Separately.

Each Occupies the Legislative Hall in Its Turn.

Adjournment Taken Without Further Hostilities.

Resolution Referring to the Wrangle Before the Senate.

The Legislative Row.

DENVER, January 15.—The lower house of the assembly was still in possession of the Pinkerton and deputy sheriffs this morning when the hour for calling the body to order had arrived. The officers of the combine were in charge of the door, and when that faction arrived they were promptly admitted. Speaker White called his followers to order at 9.15, and without the transaction of any business they adjourned until 9.16 to-morrow morning.

At 11 o'clock the Hanna faction arrived and went through the same proceedings, adjourning until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Both bodies left the assembly hall in charge of the deputy sheriffs and detectives.

Captain Hawley, who was shot by Harley McCoy last night over difficulties arising from the legislative fight, is still alive, but cannot possibly recover. Officer Norris, who was shot through the shoulder, is not dangerously wounded and will soon be able to be out. McCoy is in the city jail, while Robinson, who shot Norris, is in the county jail. The friends of the latter claim that his part of the shooting was in self-defense.

The Senators Take Notice.

DENVER, January 15.—At the opening of the senate this afternoon the committee on judiciary presented a bill for an act to establish criminal courts in Arapahoe, Lake and Pueblo counties. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

The first senate contest of the session was provoked by a resolution introduced by Senator Carpenter, as follows:

WHEREAS, a state of chaos exists in the house of representatives, and two persons are claiming that they each are speaker of said house; and,

WHEREAS, it is an important question and a solemn occasion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the governor of the state be requested to ask the opinion of the supreme court of this state upon the question of whether under the constitution and laws of this state, a speaker of the house of representatives can be removed except by impeachment, and as to who is speaker of the house.

Senators Barela and Adams thought the senate had no right to interfere. The resolution was laid over for one day under the rules. The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Brown Has a Caucus.

DENVER, January 15.—Immediately after the adjournment of the majority this morning, Mr. Brown's followers held a consultation in the clubrooms of the Albany hotel. The reporter for the press of the city were excluded. It is understood that only matters of general policy were under consideration. Another caucus was set for 3 o'clock.

During the evening session of the smaller caucus an exhaustive statement to the public was drawn up, giving a history of the entire scramble and the causes leading up to it.

Investigating Bribery Charges.

DENVER, January 15.—The investigating committee appointed by the house got together about 11 o'clock this morning. Representative Mitchell, of Custer county, was sworn. In answer to a query as to whether he had any knowledge of the subject for which the committee was called he said:

"Before the speaker—(You mean Mr. Hanna? Coombs asked.) Yes; Mr. Hanna. Before Mr. Hanna was elected I was approached in the lobby of the Windsor."

Mr. Mitchell here interposed that he would not mention any names in the matter.

Mr. Coombs objected to his giving testimony unless he mentioned names.

"Then I have nothing to say to this committee," Mr. Mitchell replied.

"Were you ever offered money?"

"Yes, a gentleman came to me—he lives in Denver, I believe—and asked me how I stood on Mr. Hanna for the speakership. I told him I was a democrat and had another candidate. The gentleman then told me if I could get a certain person to vote for Hanna he would give me $500. I went to that person and made the offer as it had been made to me. The person refused to vote for Hanna, and I did not take the $500. After this a person came to me at my desk and told me someone wished to see me and would meet me at the ladies' entrance of the Windsor. I went up and was taken to a room where I met the person who offered me $500, and he asked me to change my vote and offered to double the amount offered me."

"Did you understand that the $500 was intended for your vote alone?" Coombs asked.

"Yes, sir."

After the stenographer had completed the reading of her notes to the satisfaction of Mr. Mitchell, the committee ad-journed until 7 o'clock this evening, as several of the members had caucuses to attend at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Championship Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—In the amphitheatre of the great Olympic club to-night assembled 4500 leading citizens, with the largest sprinkling of sporting men ever seen in New Orleans at one time, to witness the great international middle weight fight for the championship of Australia and America, between Jack Dempsey, the world-wide reputed Nonpareil, and Bob Fitzsimmons, the biggest middle weight on record. The battle was for a purse of $12,000, $11,000 to go to the winner, and $1000 to the loser. The battle was fought under the Marquis of Queensbury rules and with gloves weighing five ounces or over.

The arrangements for the fight could hardly be better. In the main building of the club the principals have a room each, far from the crowded curious mass below and distant from each other. The box holders were admitted through the club house; the general ticket holders through a gate on another street. There were half a dozen other gates, but they were kept locked and guarded, being intended for the purpose of egress only. All along the paths and stairs there were strong guards of police, and the procession was kept going.

The amphitheatre was built on a lasting plan, high walls making it solid and enduring, and holding up a truss roof so constructed that it can be removed in case of warm or dry weather, or used as a protection from cold and rain. The weather having been somewhat chilly of late the place was well roofed to-night.

Under a square of electric lights stood the ring. It is exactly 24 feet square, on turf, and of river sand, just loose enough to be springy. Ropes and stakes were padded, and it is altogether an ideal place to fight.

Four feet from the ring is another enclosure, with barb wire instead of ropes. Between the two rings were chairs for the seconds, and the wire fence insured the pugilists' parties from outside interference. Besides the general hint of "hands off" conveyed by the sharp wires, the fence was designed as a humane measure, preventing accident to the principals from contact with the crowd, and making it impossible for a mob to shut off air and help from a pugilist should he be hurt.

Between the ring and the stand is a sort of excavation, in which the press stands are placed. It is an excellent point to see from, and does not interfere with the crowd behind. No wires are allowed in the grounds, so that the correspondents fare alike.

Fitzsimmons was the first of the contestants to reach the club, it being a part of his programme to reach the grounds before any of the Dempsey followers could get a sight of him. It was Carroll's plan to make a look at the New Zealander forbidden to Dempsey until the men reached the ring, expecting that the long-boned properties of the New Zealander would strike terror in the heart of the American champion.

Fitzsimmons is 28 years of age and has an unbroken record of sixteen battles. He stands six feet one inch in height. His body is half legs; a peculiarly shaped head, high, bald forehead. The protruding under lip was brought out prominently by the moustache. The neck is short for a man of his size; his shoulders tremendous and heavily muscled, with long, loose-jointed arms, seeming to twist and turn in every direction, long straight body, fair hips, and long slender legs, which, however, showed no signs of being unable to bear up the liberal allowance of body.

Fitzsimmons appeared in fine condition. His skin was clear, his eyes bright and his good nature surprising, considering the occasion and his long training. Carroll and O'Connell, his trainers, kept giving him hard rub-downs at intervals so as to keep his weight from increasing, the big fellow having very little to spare, especially under the conditions insisted upon by Dempsey, that weighing be at the ringside in fighting clothes.

Jack Dempsey arrived later, and bore his usual, of late, serious look, with an occasional knitting of the brows and a grim smile which showed that he had made up his mind to do desperate work. He and Fitzsimmons are the same age (28 years) and he is the hero of half a hundred battles. Dempsey was trained down as fine as a race horse. The muscles are long, pliant, supple and well developed. His legs had all their wonted strength, and he moved around as easily, gracefully and quickly as if no effort was wasted in his going about.

He weighed 147 pounds the night before and did very little work during the day, so as to pick up a few pounds by night. Although Dempsey looked perfect, for his inches, he was markedly overshadowed by the ungainly and awkward looking giant with the swinging arms, who stripped before him to do battle for Dempsey's hard-won reputation.

The police supervision was in the hands of Captain W. A. Barrow, ably assisted by Captain Collier and 150 of the city's best officers.

Fitzsimmons weighed 150¾, while Jack tipped the beam at 147½. The men weighed in the presence of the audience. Dempsey's seconds were Jack McAuliffe, Gus Tuthill and Mike Conley, the Ithaca Giant; while Jimmy Carroll and Doc O'Connell looked after Fitzsimmons' interests.

At 6 o'clock this evening Fitzsimmons was over weight and was sent out in company with Carroll to work down. Dempsey was reported at 6 o'clock in fine form, though looking small alongside of his opponent.

Time was called promptly at 9.25, with Mr. Alex Brewster, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of New Orleans, as referee; official time keeper, Professor John Duffy. The master of ceremonies was ex-Mayor J. V. Guillot. The men came into the ring at 8.55 p. m., Fitzsimmons first and Dempsey a few minutes later. Dempsey offered to wager $1,000, which was accepted by Major Frank McLaughlin, the millionaire director of the California Athletic club, but the Olympic club officials refused to let the bet go, and it was called off.

Round One—The men shook hands and advanced to the center, Bob from appearances outclassing Jack. The men sparred; Bob led left and landed, Jack landed right. Bob crowded him into a corner, clinched and broke. Bob followed Jack all over the ring. Bob landed heavily with the right, Jack on the defensive and running away. Jack led with the left and missed. Jack led and landed on the stomach. Jack led and missed, and again countered a left. The round ended with honors about evenly divided.

Round Two—Bob came up cautiously and crowded Jack. Bob led right on Jack's head, Bob landing his right and left on Jack's head. Bob led and missed. Bob crowded Jack in the corner and missed him. Jack led right hand, Bob followed. The fighting was even. Jack ran away. Jack led and missed. Bob landed right and left on the face and Jack ducked away. Bob landed on Jack's ear. Jack ran away, clinched and broke away. Jack landed on Bob's head. Bob landed left on Jack's ear. Jack landed right on Bob's head. Bob crowded Jack. Jack led for the stomach and missed; clinched and broke away. The round ended in Bob's favor. Jack got a left on the head.

Round Three—The men came up smiling. Jack ducked and ran away. Bob crowded Jack in the corner. Sparring and good nature marked the round. Bob ran away from a left. Jack was knocked down with a right; broke and ran away. Bob landed left in Jack's face. Jack clinched to save himself from a fall. Jack ducked and ran away. Jack landed left on Bob's neck. Jack was weak and ran away. Time. This was Bob's round.

Round Four—Jack came up cautious; his and Bob ran away. Bob struck Jack. Bob followed Jack all over the ring. Jack ducked and got a right swing. Jack landed right hand on Bob. Jack landed a vicious left in stomach. Bob hit Jack with right on the mouth. Bob followed Jack and hit him on the head. Bob hit him on the nose with the left, clinched and broke away. Bob landed a terrible left and repeated the dose a moment later. Bob landed right and left and Jack ran away. Fitzsimmons landed a vicious left-handed upper cut on Jack's stomach and Jack flew away. A clinch followed. This was Bob's round.

Round Five—Bob crowded; Jack feinted at his stomach, and ran away. Bob landed left on the nose. Bob landed a terrible right swing on Jack's neck. They sparred at long range and Bob pushed his glove on Jack's nose, right and left swing. Honors even. Jack showed up well. Clinching marked this round. Jack clinched to save himself. Jack landed left on the stomach. Bob landed right on the neck and left on the nose. Bob was good-natured and landed his left three times. Jack slipped to the ground in a clinch. Bob landed a terrible left. This was Bob's round.

Round Six—Jack came up looking red and marked. Bob swung and Jack ducked. Bob landed a terrible right on Jack's head and punched him all over the ring. Jack clinched to save himself. Bob landed a terrible right-hander and Jack landed his right. Jack landed a terrible right swing. Bob landed heavy blows on Jack's head. Bob led and countered with his right. Jack ducked and caught an upper cut. Bob landed. Bob crowded Jack and Jack seemed groggy. Bob reached Jack's nose and the latter retreated. This was Fitzsimmons's round.

Round Seven—Bob crowded Jack, feinted him and Jack ran away. Bob landed two lefts on Jack's face. Bob landed a terrible body blow with the right. Jack feinted and missed. Jack tripped on a post in the ring. Bob fought fair and crowded Jack again. Jack landed his left in the stomach and clinched. Bob landed the left in the stomach again. Jack landed the left on Bob's shoulder. Jack was fought to the ropes with a punch in the stomach. He was groggy and looked beaten. Bob landed the right and left. This was Bob's round.

Round Eight—Bob crowded Jack and landed the left on the nose. Bob swung the left, but missed. Dempsey swung the right and landed. Bob swung the left and landed in Jack's face, Jack clinched, ducked and got away. Bob landed a terrible right upper cut on Jack's nose and put the left on his nose a moment later, drawing the blood again. Jack fell on the ropes and Bob landed the right on his nose. Jack hugged Bob around the body, landed a light body blow, and did so again and again. Bob landed a right swing and punched Jack all over the ring. This was Bob's round again.

Round Nine—Bob crowded Jack and Jack clinched. Bob landed right the right, and missed the same a moment later. Jack ducked and ran away. Bob hit Jack all over the ring. Bob landed a terrible right swing and Jack was groggy. Bob landed a terrible left on Jack's right ear. Bob landed on the stomach. Jack was fought into his corner but seemed to die hard. Bob landed the left and right and a terrible left in Jack's stomach. Jack swung his right on Bob's neck and missed. Bob hit Jack with his right in the stomach. This was Fitzsimmons' round.

Round Ten—Bob crowded Jack and landed a right body blow. Jack feinted and Bob ducked. Bob landed a terrible right. Jack clinched and pulled Bob around the ring. Jack attempted to upper-cut but missed and he clinched Bob around the legs. Bob landed three lefts and Jack nearly fell. Bob hit Jack a right in the nose and Jack ran away. Jack feinted and Bob landed a terrible upper cut. Bob landed the left and sent Jack down. Bob punched Jack in the stomach and the gong saved Jack, who was down and nearly used up. Dempsey fought hard but nature was against him.

Round Eleven—Bob crowded Jack and landed two lefts. Jack fell on the ropes. Bob landed a terrible left and Dempsey staggered. Dempsey led for the stomach, and Bob jumped away. Bob landed two terrible lefts and Dempsey staggered. Dempsey led for the stomach and Bob jumped away. Bob landed two terrible lefts and knocked Jack down. Bob knocked him again, hit him in his hand and landed a terrible right and left. This was Bob's round.

The towel was thrown from Jack's corner in token of defeat, but it did not go. It was to fool Fitzsimmons. Jack was down, and as McAuliffe did not expect the gong he threw up the towel, but when the gong sounded he had one more chance and he said the "throw up" did not go. Jack would try again.

Round Twelve—Bob led right and left on Jack's head. Bob punched Jack all over the ring. Jack's upper cut missed. Bob fought fair and landed the left on the stomach and face and knocked Jack down. Bob swung the right on Jack's neck and knocked him down. Jack rose groggy. This was Bob's round, and Dempsey was, bar a fluke, a doomed champion of middle-weights.

Round Thirteen—Bob went at Jack in his corner and punched right and left. Jack clinched and Bob knocked him down. The Nonpareil lay like a log after one or two vain endeavors to rise and fight on.

Three gongs sounded the greatest middle-weight's career to slumber. To-morrow's sun will shine upon a new middle-weight champion, and his name is Robert Fitzsimmons. The referee, Mr. Alex Brewster, awarded the battle to Fitzsimmons. Jimmy Carroll jumped at his protege and kissed him time and again.

Jack Dempsey was badly punished. A swollen face, cut lips and nose and a bad mark or two on his body were plainly visible. Fitzsimmons was not scratched. The Australian won in a walk.

Forty-five hundred enthusiastic spectators saw one of the greatest fights of the day to-night at the Olympic club in New Orleans under the most auspicious circumstances. The ring arrangements were the most perfect ever witnessed at a fight, and the crowd to-night included some of the most noted people in pugilistic history.

As early as 6 o'clock crowds began to congregate at the Olympic club, and from that moment on until the battle began, the multitude increased until there was a crowd swarming within and without the club. Cabs, carriages and tally-hos dashed up to the doors and deposited their loads at the two entrances of the club.

There was a jam and a rush up to 9 o'clock. The sports and strangers in town had congregated at the St. Charles and Royal hotels, and when dark set in they started for the ring side, singly and in pairs and in crowds, on foot and in street cars and other vehicles.

The likelihood of interference on the part of the authorities was dispelled early to-day, and it became known that if there was to be any interference it would be after the fight was over.

Congregated around the ring-side and in the corners of the seconds were the notables of the ring, Jimmy Carroll, Jack McAuliffe, Billy Meyer, Corbett, Jack Kilrain, Billy Muldoon, Tommy Warren, Mike Cleary, Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers, ex-light weight champion; Mike Conley, the Ithaca giant; Ed Smith, of Denver, Andy Brown, Prof. Donaldson, the St. Joe Kid, Jimmy Carroll, the Brooklyn middle weight, and several others.

Besides there were some of the best sporting authorities in the country. Among these were Macon, Wm E. Harding, Bantam Fitzgerald, Hockett, Hodgkins and others. Every prominent newspaper in the United States was represented at the ringside.

The crowd before the fight were eager, but nobody was ready to express an opinion. Very few of the sporting element backed their opinions with money.

The receipts of the fight were about $30,000, of which the club gives $12,000 for the purse and spent $3,000 for expenses.

After the Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Jack Dempsey slept under the influence of opiates last night. The bridge of his nose is broken and his ribs are so sore that the physician that accompanied him from the club administered a strong narcotic. This morning he looked badly bruised and swollen about the face and mouth, and a piece of skin the size of a man's hand is scraped along back of his neck on the left side.

Kilrain says Dempsey's nose was broken in the fourth round. The Oregon man was clearly outclassed from the start, but he stuck to it until nature would not further help him. Fitzsimmons fought fair and even, but he is simply a heavy weight scaled off and trained down to a requisite figure. He is as tall as Sullivan and with a longer reach.

Muldoon says that with twenty pounds more muscle Fitzsimmons could fight any man living, Sullivan not barred. As a result of the fight it is not unlikely that the question of height and reach will hereafter cut as important a figure in the making up of matches as that of weight.

A Double Murder.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., January 15.—The bodies of Walter and Miles Adams, brothers, between the ages of 20 and 25 years, were found dead three miles from San Diego, Tuesday. By them lay a partly butchered cow, and it is thought the young men were killed by thieves to cover up their crime, the brothers, in all probability having detected them in the act of slaughtering the animal.

KIPLING IN FRISCO.

The Author Gives His Impressions of San Francisco.

What he Sees Fails to Arouse His Enthusiasm.

But he Wonders at the Cable Cars and Hotels.

Serene, indifferent to fate,
Thou sittest at the western gate;
Thou seest the white seas fold their tents,
Oh, warder of two continents.
Thou drawest all things, small and great,
To thee, beside the western gate.

This is what Bret Harte has written of the great city of San Francisco, and for the past fortnight I have been wondering what made him do it. There is neither serenity nor indifference to be found in these parts; and evil would it be for the continents whose wardship were intrusted to so reckless a guardian. Behold, we pitched neck-and-crop from twenty days of the high seas into the whirl of California, deprived of any guidance and left to draw my own conclusions. Protect me from the wrath of an outraged community if these letters be read by American eyes. San Francisco is a mad city—inhabited for the most part by perfectly insane people, whose women are of a remarkable beauty. When the City of Pekin steamed through the Golden Gate I saw with great joy that the block house which guarded the mouth of the "finest harbor in the world, sir," could be silenced by two gunboats from Hong Kong with safety, comfort and despatch. Also, there was not a single American vessel of war in the harbor. This may sound bloodthirsty; but remember, I had come with a grievance upon me—the grievance of the pirated English books.

SEES A REPORTER.

Then a reporter leaped aboard and ere I could gasp held me in his toils. He pumped me exhaustively while I was getting ashore, demanding of all things in the world news about Indian journalism. It is an awful thing to enter a new land with a new lie on your lips. I spoke the truth to the evil minded custom house man who turned my most sacred raiment on a floor composed of stable refuse and pine splinters; but the reporter overwhelmed me not so much by his poignant audacity as his beautiful ignorance. I am sorry now that I did not tell him more lies as I passed into a city of three hundred thousand white men. Think of it! Three hundred thousand white men and women gathered in one spot, walking upon real pavements in front of plate glass windowed shops and talking something that at first hearing was not very different from English. It was only when I had tangled myself up in a hopeless maze of small wooden houses, dust, street refuse and children who played with empty kerosene tins, that I discovered the difference of speech.

"You want to go to the Palace hotel?" said an affable youth on a dray. "What in hell are you doing here, then? This is about the lowest ward in the city. Go six blocks north to corner of Geary and Markey, then walk around till you strike corner of Gutter and Sixteenth and that brings you there."

I do not vouch for the literal accuracy of these directions, quoting but from a disordered memory.

"Amen," I said. "But who am I that I should strike the corners of such as you name? Peradventure they might be gentlemen of repute, and might hit back. Bring it down to dots, my son."

I thought he would have smitten me, but he didn't. He explained that no one ever used the word street, and that every one was supposed to know how the streets ran, for sometimes the names were up on the lamps and sometimes they weren't. Fortified with these directions I proceeded till I found a mighty street, full of sumptuous buildings four and five stories high, but paved with rude cobblestones, after the fashion of the year 1.

THE CABLE CAR.

Here a tramcar, without any visible means of support, slid stealthily behind me and nearly struck me in the back. That was the famous cable car of San Francisco, which runs by gripping an endless wire rope sunk in the ground, and of which I will tell you more anon. A hundred yards further there was a slight commotion in the street, a gathering together of three or four, something that glittered as it moved very swiftly. A ponderous Irish gentleman, with priest's cords in his hat and a small nickel plated badge on his fat bosom, emerged from the knot supporting a Chinaman who had been stabbed in the eye and was bleeding like a pig. The bystanders went their ways and the Chinaman, assisted by a policeman, his own. Of course, this was none of my business, but I rather wanted to know what had happened to the gentleman who had dealt the stab. It said a great deal for the excellence of the municipal arrangements of the town that a surging crowd did not at once block the street to see what was going forward. I was the sixth man and the last who assisted at the performance, and my curiosity was six times the greatest. Indeed, I felt ashamed of showing it.

A CRACK AT THE HOTEL CLERK.

There were no more incidents till I reached the Palace hotel, a seven-storied warren of humanity, with a thousand rooms in it. "All the travel" books will tell you about hotel arrangements in this country. They should be seen to be appreciated. Understand clearly—and this letter is written after a thousand miles of experiences—that money will not buy you service in the west. When the hotel clerk—the man who awards your room to you and who is supposed to give you information—when that resplendent individual stoops to attend to your wants he does so whistling or humming or picking his teeth, or pauses to converse with some one he knows. These performances, I gather, are to impress upon you that he is a free man and your equal. From his general appearance and the size of his diamonds he ought to be your superior. There is no necessity for this swaggering self consciousness of freedom. Business is business, and the man who is paid to attend to a man might reasonably devote his whole attention to the job. Out of office hours he can take his coach and four and pervade society if he pleases.

In a vast marble paved hall under the glare of an electric light sat forty or fifty men, and for their use and amusement were provided spittoons of infinite capacity and generous gape. Most of the men wore frock coats and top hats—the things that we in India put on at a wedding breakfast if we possess them—but they all spat. The spittoons were on the staircases, in each bedroom—yea, and in chambers even more sacred than these. They chased one into retirement, but they blossomed in chiefest splendor round the bar, and they were all used, every reeking one of them.

ANSWERS MENDACIOUS AND EVASIVE.

Just before I began to feel deathly sick another reporter grappled me. What he wanted to know was the precise area of India in square miles. I referred him to Whittaker. He had never heard of Whittaker. He wanted it from my own mouth and I would not tell him. Then he swerved off just like the other men to details of journalism in our own country. I ventured to suggest that the interior economy of a paper most concerned the people who worked it. "That's the very thing that interests us," he said. "Have you got reporters anything like our reporters on Indian newspapers?" "We have not," I said, and suppressed the "thank God" rising to my lips. "Why haven't you?" said he. "Because they would die," I said. It was exactly like talking to a child—a very rude little child. He would begin almost every sentence with, "Now tell me something about India," and would turn aimlessly from one question to the other without the least continuity. I was not angry, but keenly interested. The man was a revelation to me. To his questions I returned answers mendacious and evasive. After all it really did not matter what I said. He could not understand. I can only hope and pray that none of the readers of the Pioneer will ever see that portentous interview. The man made me out to be an idiot several sizes more drivelling than my destiny intended, and the rankness of his ignorance managed to distort the few poor facts with which I supplied him into large and elaborate lies. Then, thought I, "the matter of American journalism shall be looked into later on. At present I will enjoy myself."

ABOUT THE CITY.

No man rose to tell me what were the lions of the place. No one volunteered any sort of conveyance. I was absolutely alone in this big city of white folk. By instinct I sought refreshment and came upon a barroom full of bad Salon pictures in which men with hats on the backs of their heads were wolfing food from a counter. It was the institution of the "free lunch" I had struck. You paid for a drink and got as much as you wanted to eat. For something less than a rupee a day a man can feed himself sumptuously in San Francisco, even though he be a bankrupt. Remember this if ever you are stranded in these parts.

Later I began a vast but unsystematic exploration of the streets. I asked for no names. It was enough that the pavements were full of white men and women, the streets clanging with traffic and the restful roar of a great city rang in my ears. The cable cars glided to all points of the compass at once. I took them one by one till I could go no further. San Francisco has been pitched down on the sand bunkers of the Bikaneer desert. About one-fourth of it is ground reclaimed from the sea—any old-timers will tell you all about that. The remainder is just ragged, unthrifty sand hills, to-day pegged down by houses.

UP AND DOWN THE SAND HILLS.

From an English point of view there has not been the least attempt at grading those hills, and indeed you might as well try to grade the hillocks of Sind. The cars have for all practical purposes made San Francisco a dead level. They take no count of rise or fall, but slide equably on their appointed courses from one end to the other of a six-mile street. They turn corners almost at right angles, cross other lines, and for aught I know may run up the sides of houses. There is no visible agency of their flight, but once in a while you shall pass a five storied building humming with machinery that winds up an everlasting wire cable, and the initiated will tell you that here is the mechanism. I gave up asking questions. If it pleases Providence to make a car run up and down a slit in the ground for many miles, and if for twopence halfpenny I can ride in that car why shall I seek the reasons of the miracle? Rather let me look out of the window till the shops give place to thousands and thousands of little houses made of wood (to imitate stone), each house just big enough for a man and his family. Let me watch the people in the cars and try to find out in what manner they differ from us, their ancestors.

It grieves me now that I cursed them (in the matter of book piracy), because I perceived that my curse is working and that their speech is becoming a horror already. They delude themselves into the belief that they talk English—the English—and I have already been pitied for speaking with "an English accent." The man who pitied me spoke, so far as I was concerned, the language of thieves. And they all do. Where we put the accent forward they throw it back, and vice versa; where we give the long "a" they use the short, and words so simple as to be past mistaking they pronounce somewhere up in the dome of their heads. How do these things happen?

NO AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that the Yankee schoolmarm, the cider and the salt codfish of the eastern states are responsible for what he calls a nasal accent. I know better. They stole books from across the water without paying for 'em and the snort of delight was fixed in their nostrils for ever by a just Providence. That is why they talk a foreign tongue to-day. "Cats is dogs, and rabbits is dogs and so's parrots. But this ere tortoise is an insect, so there ain't no charge," as the old porter said. A Hindu is a Hindu and a brother to the man who knows his vernacular. And a Frenchman is French because he speaks his own language. But the American has no language. He is dialect, slang, provincialism, accent, and so forth. Now that I have heard their voices all the beauty of Bret Harte is being ruined for me, because I find myself catching through the roll of his rhythmical prose the cadence of his peculiar fatherland. Get an American lady to read to you "How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar" and see how much is, under her tongue, left of the beauty of the original.

But I am sorry for Bret Harte. It happened this way: A reporter asked me what I thought of the city and I made answer suavely that it was hallowed ground to me, because of Bret Harte. That was true. "Well," said the reporter, "Bret Harte claims California, but California don't claim Bret Harte. He's been so long in England that he's quite English. Have you seen our cracker factories or the new office of the Examiner?" He could not understand that to the outside world the city was worth a great deal less than the man. I never intended to curse the people with a provincialism so vast as this.

THE CLIFF HOUSE.

But let us return to our sheep—which means the sea lions of the Cliff house. They are the great show of San Francisco. You take a train which runs up the middle of the street (it killed two people the day before yesterday, being unbraked and driven absolutely regardless of consequences), and you pull up somewhere at the back of the city on the Pacific beach. Originally the cliffs and their approaches must have been pretty, but they have been so carefully defiled with advertisements that they are now one big blistered abomination. A hundred yards from the shore stood a big rock, covered with the carcasses of the sleek sea beasts, who roared and rolled and wallopped in the spouting surges. No bold man had painted the creatures sky blue or advertised newspapers on their backs, wherefore they did not match the landscape, which was chiefly hoarding. Some day, perhaps, whatever sort of government may obtain in this country will make a restoration of the place and keep it clean and neat. At present the sovereign people, of whom I have heard so much already, are vending cherries and painting the virtues of "Little Bile Beans" all over it.

ON KEARNEY STREET.

Night fell over the Pacific and the white sea fog whipped through the streets, dimming the splendors of the electric glare. It is the use of this city, her men and women, to parade between the hours of eight and ten a certain street, called Kearney street, where the finest shops are situated. Here the click of light heels on the pavement is loudest, here the lights are brightest and here the thunder of the traffic is most overwhelming. I watched Young California and saw that it was, at least, expensively dressed, cheerful in manner and self-asserting in conversation. Also the women were very fair. Perhaps eighteen days aboard ship had something to do with my unreserved imagination. The maidens were of generous build, large, well groomed and attired in raiment that even to my inexperienced eyes must have cost much. Kearney street at 9 o'clock levels all distinctions of rank as impartially as the grave. Again and again I lowered at the heels of a couple of resplendent beings, only to overhear, when I expected the level voice of culture, the staccato "Sez he," "Sez I" that is the mark of the white servant girl all the world over.

THE OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

This was depressing because, in spite of all that goes to the contrary, one feather [illegible] make the bird. There was wealth—unlimited wealth—in the streets, but not an accent that would not have been dear at fifty cents. Wherefore, revolving in my mind that these folk were barbarians, I was presently enlightened and made aware that they also were [illegible] of all the ages and civilized after all. There appeared before me an affable stranger of prepossessing appearance, with a blue and an innocent eye. Addressing me by name he claimed to have met me in New York at the Windsor, and to this claim I gave a qualified assent. I did not remember the fact, but since he was so certain of it, why then—I waited developments. "And what do you think of Indiana when you came through?" was the next question. It revealed the mystery of previous acquaintance and one or two other things. With reprehensible carelessness my friend of the light blue eyes had looked up the name of his victim in the hotel register and read "India" for Indiana.

The provincialism with which I had cursed this people extended to himself. He could not imagine an Englishman coming through the states from west to east instead of by the regularly ordained route. My fear was that in his delight in finding me so responsive he would make remarks about New York and the Windsor which I could not understand. And, indeed, he adventured in this direction once or twice, asking me what I thought of such and such streets, which from his tone I gathered to be anything but respectable. It is trying to talk unknown New York in a most unknown San Francisco. But my friend was merciful. He professed that I was one after his own heart, and pressed upon me rare and curious drinks at more than one bar. These drinks I accepted with gratitude, as also the cigars with which his pockets were stored. He would show me the life of the city. Having no desire to watch a weary old play again I evaded the offer and received in lieu of the devil's instruction much coarse flattery. Curiously constituted is the soul of man. Knowing how and where this man lied, waiting idly for the finale, I was distinctly conscious, as he bubbled compliments in my ear, of soft thrills of gratified pride stealing from hat-rim to boot heels. I was wise, quoth he, anybody could see that with half an eye; sagacious, versed in the way of the world, an acquaintance to be desired; one who had tasted the cup of life with discretion.

THE BUNCO STEERER.

All this pleased me, and in a measure numbed the suspicion that was thoroughly aroused. Eventually the blue-eyed one discovered, nay, insisted, that I had a taste for cards (this was clumsily worked in), but it was my fault, for in that time I'm half way and allowed him no chance of good acting. Hereupon I laid my head upon one side and simulated unholy wisdom, quoting odds and ends of poker talk, all ludicrously misapplied. My friend kept his countenance admirably, and well he might, for five minutes later we arrived, always by the purest of chances, at a place where we could play cards and also frivol with Louisiana State Lottery tickets. Would I play? "Nay," said I, "for to me cards have neither meaning nor continuity, but let us assume that I am going to play. How would you and your friends get to work. Would you play a straight game, or make me drunk, or—well, the fact is I'm a newspaper man, and I'd be much obliged if you'd let me know something about bunco steering." My blue-eyed friend erected himself into an obelisk of profanity. He cursed me by his gods—the right and the left bower; he even cursed the very good cigars he had given me. But, the storm over, he cooled down and explained. I apologized for causing him to waste an evening, and we spent a very pleasant time together.

Inaccuracy, provincialism and a too hasty rushing to conclusions were the rocks that he had split on, but he got his revenge when he said: "How would I play with you? From all that poppycock (Anglice bosh) you talked about poker I'd have played a straight game and skinned you. I wouldn't have taken the trouble to make you drunk. You never knew anything of the game, but how I was mistaken in going to work on you makes me sick." He glared at me as though I had done him an injury. To-day I know how it is that year after year, week after week, the bunco steerer, who is the confidence trick and the card sharper man of other climes, secures his prey. He clavers them over with flattery as the snake slavers the rabbit. The incident depressed me, because it showed I had left the innocent past far behind and was come to a country where a man must look out for himself. The very hotel bristled with notices about keeping my door locked and depositing my valuables in a safe. The white man in a lump is bad. Weeping softly for O-Toyo (little I knew then that my heart was to be torn afresh from my bosom) I fell asleep in the clanging hotel.

Next morning I had entered upon the deferred inheritance. There are no princes in America—at least with crowns on their heads—but a generous minded member of some royal family received my letter of introduction. Ere the day closed I was a member of the two clubs and booked for many engagements to dinner and party. Now, this prince, upon whose financial operations be continual increase, had no reason, nor had the others, his friends, to put himself out for the sake of one Briton more or less; but he [illegible] for [illegible] and so- [illegible] that's [illegible] mother could think of for her debutante daughter.

THE BOHEMIAN CLUB.

Do you know the Bohemian club of San Francisco? They say its fame extends over the world. It was created somewhat on the lines of the savage by men who wrote or drew things, and has blossomed into most unrepublican luxury. The ruler of the place is an owl—an owl standing upon a skull and crossbones, showing forth grimly the wisdom of the man of letters and the end of his hopes for immortality. The owl stands on the staircase, a statue four feet high, is carved in the wood work, flutters on the frescoed ceiling, is stamped on the note paper and hangs on the walls. He is an ancient and honorable bird. Under his wing 'twas my privilege to meet with white men whose lives were not chained down to routine of toil, who wrote magazine articles instead of reading them hurriedly in the pauses of office work, who painted pictures instead of contenting themselves with cheap etchings picked up at another man's sale of effects. Mine were all the rights of social intercourse, craft by craft, that India, stony hearted stepmother of collectors, has swindled us out of. Treading soft carpets and breathing the incense of superior cigars I wandered from room to room studying the paintings in which the members of the club had caricatured themselves, their associates and their aims. There was a slick French audacity about the workmanship of these men of toil unbending that went straight to the heart of the beholder. And yet it was not altogether French. A dry grimness of treatment, a most Dutch, marked the difference. The men painted as they spoke—with certainty. The club indulges in reveries which it calls "jinks"—high and low—at intervals—and each of these gatherings is faithfully portrayed in oils by hands that know their business. In this club were no amateurs spoiling canvas, because they fancied they could handle oils without knowledge of shadows or anatomy—no gentleman of leisure ruining the temper of publishers and an already ruined market with attempts to write "because everybody writes something these days."

PLEASANT HOURS.

My hosts were working or had worked for their daily bread with pen or paint, and their talk for the most part of the shop—shoppy—that is to say, delightful. They extended a large hand of welcome and were as brethren, and I did homage to the owl and listened to their talk. An Indian club about Christmas time will yield, if properly worked, an abundant harvest of queer tales; but at a gathering of Americans from the uttermost end of their own continent the tales are larger, thicker, more spinous and even more azure than any Indian variety. Tales of the war I heard told by an ex-officer of the south over his evening drink to a colonel of the northern army, my introducer, who had served as a trooper in the northern horse, throwing in emendations from time to time. "Tales of the Law," which in this country is an amazingly elastic affair, followed from the lips of a judge. Forgive me for recording one tale that struck me as new. It may interest the up country bar in India.

Once upon a time there was Samuelson, a young lawyer, who feared not God, neither regarded the bench. (Name, age and town of the man were given at great length.) To him no case had ever come as a client, partly because he lived in a district where lynch law prevailed and partly because the most desperate prisoner shrank from intrusting himself to the mercies of a phenomenal stammerer. But in time there happened an aggravated murder—so bad, indeed, that by common consent the citizens decided, as a prelude to lynching, to give the real law a chance. They could, in fact, gamble round that murder. They met—the court in its shirt sleeves—and against the raw square of the court house window a temptingly suggestive branch of a tree fretted the sky. No one appeared for the prisoner, and, partly in jest the court advised young Samuelson to take up the case. "The prisoner is undefended, Sam," said the court. "The square thing to do would be for you to take him aside and do the best you can for him." Court, jury and witness then adjourned to the veranda, while Samuelson led his client aside to the court house cells. An hour passed ere the lawyer returned alone. Mutely the audience questioned. "May it p-p-please the c-court," said Samuelson, "my client's case is a b-b-bad one—a d-d-damn bad one. You told me to do the b-b-best I c-could for him, judge, so I've jest given him y-your b-b-bay gelding an' told him to light out for healthier c-c-climes, my p-p-professional opinion being he'd be hanged quicker'n h-h-hades if he stayed here. B-by this time my client's 'bout fifteen miles out yonder somewheres. That was the b-b-best I could do for him, may it p-p-please the court." The young man, escaping punishment in lieu of the prisoner, made his fortune ere five years.

TALES OF OLD DAYS.

Other voices followed, with equally wondrous tales of train throwing in Mexico or Arizona, or gambling at army posts in Texas, or newspaper wars waged in Godless Chicago. (I could not help being interested, but they were not pretty tales), of deaths sudden and violent in Montana and Dakota, of the loves of half-breed maidens in the south, and fantastic hunting for gold in mysterious Alaska. Above all, they told the story of the building of old San Francisco, when the "finest collection of humanity on God's earth, sir, started this town, and the water came up to the foot of Market street." Very terrible were some of the tales, grimly humorous the others, and the men in broadcloth and fine linen who told them had played their parts in them.

"And now and again when things got too bad they would toll the city bell and the vigilance committee turned out and hanged the suspicious characters. A man didn't begin to be suspected in those days until he had committed at least one unprovoked murder," said a calm eyed, portly old gentleman. I looked at the pictures around me, the noiseless, neat uniformed waiter behind me, the oak ribbed ceiling above, the velvety carpet beneath. It was hard to realize that even twenty years ago your could see a man hanged with great pomp. Later on I found reason to change my opinion. The tales gave me a headache and set me thinking. How in the world was it possible to take in even one-thousandth of this huge, roaring, many-sided continent? In the tobacco scented silence of the sumptuous library lay Professor Bryce's book on the American republic. "It is an omen," said I. "He has done all things in all seriousness, and he may be purchased for half a guinea. Those who desire information of the most undoubted must refer to his pages. For me is the daily round of vagabondage, the recording of the incidents of the hour and intercourse with the travelling companion of the day. I will not 'do' this country at all."

INDIA FORGOTTEN.

And I forgot all about India for ten days while I went out to dinners and watched the social customs of the people, which are entirely different from our customs, and was introduced to men of many millions. These persons are harmless in their earlier stages—that is to say, a man worth three or four million dollars may be a good talker, clever, amusing and of the world; a man with twice that amount is to be avoided, and a twenty million man is—just twenty millions. Take an instance. I was speaking to a newspaper man about seeing the proprietor of his journal, as in my innocence I supposed newspaper men occasionally did. My friend snorted indignantly: "See him! Great Scott. No! If he happens to appear in the office I have to associate with him; but, thank Heaven, outside of that I move in circles where he cannot come." And yet the first thing I have been taught to believe is that money was everything in America.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

General Charles Devens, who died on Wednesday, was one of the best soldiers sent out from Massachusetts during the war. He was major of an independent battalion of rifles for the first three months of the war. Then he was appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteers, which played such a distinguished part in many a hard fought battle. He was wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff in 1861. In 1862 he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade in the Peninsular campaign. He was wounded at Fair Oaks again, but recovered soon enough to participate in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he commanded a division of the unfortunate Eleventh corps at the battle of Chancellorsville. While striving to rally his men he was severely wounded and did not return to the army until the following spring, when he again received command of a division. His troops were the first to occupy Richmond after it was evacuated. He remained in the service for a year after the war was over, being stationed most of the time at Charleston, S. C. In June, 1866, he resigned and took up the practice of law at his old home in Worcester. In April, 1867, he was made judge of the superior court in Massachusetts and in 1873 he was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court of the state. He has held the latter office from that time until his death, with the exception of the four years, from 1877 to 1881, that he was attorney general in President Hayes' cabinet. In politics before the war he was a democrat and was run at one time during the war by the democratic party as its candidate for governor. One of the best known episodes in his career before the war occurred when he was United States marshal of Massachusetts. The owner of Sims, the fugitive slave, obtained a writ for his return to slavery. General Devens considered it his duty to serve the writ, and returned the man to his master. But the act was no more agreeable to him than it was to Wendell Phillips, and he instantly endeavored to obtain the freedom of Sims by purchase, offering to pay any amount in reason. Still later, Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs raised a fund for the same purpose. General Devens wrote her and requested that she should return the money to the givers and permit him to pay the whole expense. Mrs. Childs agreed to this but nothing was done because of the breaking out of the war. Sims finally secured his own freedom during the war and was assisted by General Devens as soon as he found it out. Later he appointed him to a good position in the department of justice when he was at its head. In this way General Devens endeavored to wash out an act which was in the line of his duty but which was distasteful to his nature. He was a brave soldier, a fair judge, and a good citizen.

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OUR POSTOFFICE.

Colorado Springs Compared With Other Cities.

Interesting Figures Concerning Clerks and Carriers.

Facts Proving Our Claim to a Public Building.

The official reports of the postmaster general and his assistants for the year ending June 30, 1890, contain much interesting information. That which will be especially interesting to readers of the GAZETTE bears upon local subjects and particularly on the questions of whether we have a sufficient number of carriers and clerks, and whether we are entitled to a government building.

In this report Colorado Springs is set down as a presidential office of the second class. It has a postmaster whose salary is $2700 a year. The expenses of clerk hire for the year ending June 30, 1890, were $3399.99, the rent was $, other incidental expenses were $110.37. Colorado Springs has a free delivery system which employed five carriers. This expense was $3711.60. The total expense of the office was $9922.96. The gross revenue was $30,569.53, and the net revenue was $20,646.57. This is a percentage of expense to gross receipts of 32. Only two offices in the country, having a free delivery system, have a less percentage than this, Geneva, N. Y., and Tacoma, Wash. Warren, Pa., is just equal to it. It may be well to state here that during the last six months six carriers have been employed, but the expenses are still less than one-third of the gross receipts. As an example of the economy in our service we may compare it (32) with the figures of state averages which for Colorado are 46, Illinois 39, Indiana 45, Iowa 47, Kansas 5[illegible], Massachusetts 43, Mississippi 5[illegible], New York 42, or with any in the following list of a dozen offices selected from different states, each one of which is a second-class office with a free delivery system, but enjoys the additional advantage of occupying a government building.

	Per cent of expenses to gross receipts.
Pensacola, Fla	53
Cairo, Ills	53
New Albany, Ind	76
Keokuk, Ia	50
Fort Scott, Kas	56
Covington, Ky	63
Rockland, Me	62
Gloucester, Mass	6[illegible]
Port Huron, Mich	58
Hannibal, Mo	63
Nebraska City, Neb	7[illegible]
Oswego, N. Y	56

With gross receipts of $30,569.53 Colorado Springs received an allowance of $3399.99 for clerk hire. This is about 11 per cent. Other offices doing a like amount of business.

	Per cent of gross receipts to clerk hire
Montgomery, Ala., over	14
San Jose, Cal., over	12
Leadville, Colo., over	29
Pueblo, Colo., about	13
Norwich, Conn., about	12½
Bloomington, Ill., about	19
Decatur, Ill., about	13
Galesburg, Ill., about	15
Lafayette, Ind., about	15
Keokuk, Ia., about	17

Colorado Springs is also one of the few offices where the receipts from local postage more than pay the expense of the free delivery system. Of such cities she stands twenty sixth in the revenue derived by the government in this way but only nine exceed her in the average receipts per carrier and in the average receipts per 1000 inhabitants. When it is seen that in these receipt averages she is exceeded only by the great commercial centers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Denver, Omaha, Hartford and Birmingham which, even in their local transactions, are doing business for the whole country it is certainly a most remarkable showing for a city which is not supposed to do much local business. It is still more surprising that in these averages Colorado Springs should surpass many a city whose closely built business blocks and great commercial enterprises would warrant the presumption of very extensive local business. Outside of the nine cities already mentioned the table is as follows.

Cities.	Population	No. Carriers	Excess of Local Postage over Cost of Service.	Am't of Revenue per Carrier.	Am't of Revenue per 1000 Persons
Chicago	1,099,133	618	$180,814 99	$292	$164
Brooklyn	804,377	36[illegible]	97,896 27	271	122
Pittsburg	238,473	104	35,461 49	341	149
Cincinnati	296,309	158	35,277 54	224	119
San Francisco	297,990	160	23,969 96	149	70
New Orleans	241,995	89	15,899 67	178	66
Minneapolis	164,738	74	9,925 52	134	60
New Haven	85,981	40	7,661 97	192	89
St. Paul	133,156	74	4,877 8[illegible]	66	48
Newark	181,5[illegible]8	76	4,760 37	63	27
Atlanta	65,515	30	4,144 51	138	64
Little Rock	22,496	10	3,050 20	305	139
Tacoma	35,858	13	2,468 17	189	69
Seattle	43,914	12	2,157 15	180	49
Colorado Sp'gs.	11,200	5	2,0[illegible]0 53	402	183
Leavenworth	21,613	8	1,956 40	244	90
Scranton	83,450	24	1,254 93	52	15
Montgomery	2[illegible],790	7	802 26	114	37
Salt Lake City	45,025	12	449 9[illegible]	37	10
Wilkesbarre	37,65[illegible]	15	355 96	24	9
Troy	60,669	37	335 50	9	6
Aspen	6,645	3	258 61	86	39
Cleveland	261,546	98	156 64	2	
Lowell	77,605	25	11 07		

It might be inferred that since the average revenue per carrier is so large that our carriers are doing a larger amount of work than most others. This inference is fully established by statistics, as follows, of the aggregate number of pieces of mail matter handled in offices having five carriers:

Alton, Ill.	167,698
Amesbury, Mass	[illegible]
Ansonia, Conn.	565,60[illegible]
Appleton, Wis	[illegible]
Asheville, N. C	345,729
Auburn, Me	606,85[illegible]
Batavia, N. Y.	196,527
Beaver Falls, Pa	745,42[illegible]
Beverly, Mass	1,205,0[illegible]
Biddeford, Me	20[illegible]
Birmingham, Conn	971,592
Brattleboro, Vt	2,677,9[illegible]
Bridgeton, N. J	828,[illegible]43
Brunswick, Ga	[illegible]85,1[illegible]
Butte City, Mont	680,956
Charlotte, N. C	987,[illegible]59
Chillicothe, O	683,585
Chippewa Falls, Wis	9[illegible]7,672
Colorado Springs, Colo.	[illegible]

—and so on in the sixty-three offices employing the same number of five carriers only two exceed ours in the number of pieces carried, and these are the thickly settled manufacturing town of Marlboro, Mass., and Jacksonville, Ill., an educational center with five large colleges and boarding schools. In neither of these towns does the local postage yield a revenue over the expenses of the free delivery system. The following table shows the number of carriers employed in some cities where the total number of pieces handled is about the same as in Colorado Springs:

	Pieces Handled.	No. Carriers
Colorado Springs	1,5[illegible]7,009	5
Cedar Rapids, Ia	1,599,184	9
Cohoes, N. Y	1,517,587	10
Fort Scott, Kas	1,560,580	7
Gloucester, Mass	1,526,438	8
Hamilton, O	1,578,806	8
Lewiston, Me	1,520,776	8
Logansport, Ind	1,523,324	8
Meriden, Conn	1,[illegible]28,[illegible]61	8
Plainfield, N. J	1,60[illegible] 333	8
San Diego, Cal	1,593,[illegible]62	9
Sandusky, O	1,[illegible]89,765	8
Waterbury, Conn	1,558,396	10
Winona, Minn	1,396,203	8
Woonsocket, R. I	1,[illegible]32,631	7
York, Pa	1,602,205	8

Nor is the argument of these last two tables essened by the appointment of an additional carrier since June, for we find that in the last six months of 1890, six carriers have carried 480,265 more pieces than five carriers in the last six months of 1889. That is to say, to keep the average on which the tables of comparison depend the new carrier must handle 880,5[illegible] pieces annually, more than any carrier in the United States, without considering the increase of the second six months over the first six of the postal year.

One more comparison as to carriers. Colorado Springs carriers, being in number five for a part of the time and six for the rest handled

2,077,294

pieces of mail in 1890. In the year ending June 30, 1890, in

	No. Carriers	Pieces Handled.
Long Island City, N. Y.	14	2,1[illegible]6,[illegible]80
Salem, Mass	13	2,22[illegible],[illegible]83

Having shown, as it would seem conclusively, that Colorado Springs is doing its office business and conducting its free delivery system with a force which would elsewhere be considered insufficient, let us now consider whether the receipts in the postoffice here are sufficient to warrant the erection of a government building and how Colorado Springs compares with other cities where buildings have been erected.

One hundred and thirty six cities in the United States having a larger population than Colorado Springs, have less gross postoffice receipts. Of these 22 have government buildings and 39 have a population of over 18,000, as follows:

	Population.	Gross Receipts.
Danbury, Conn	19,385	9,248 46
New Britain, Conn.	19,010	24,628 16
Key West, Fla	18,058	11,022 82
Columbus, Ga	18,650	22,762 0[illegible]
Aurora, Ill	19,634	21,335 79
Joliet, Ill	27,407	24,949 1[illegible]
Kansas City, Kan	38,271	21,687 84
*Leavenworth, Kan	21,613	21,821 04
*Covington, Ky	37,375	21,537 87
Newport, Ky	24,93[illegible]	19,587 03
Lewiston, Me	21,668	20,317 4[illegible]
Fitchburg, Mass	22,007	29,327 71
*Gloucester, Mass	2[illegible],202	21,453 39
Malden, Mass	22,9[illegible]4	17,[illegible]21 [illegible]9
Taunton, Mass	25,289	27,791 99
Waltham, Mass	18,522	19,836 33
Bay City, Mich	27,826	26,297 9[illegible]
Muskegon, Mich	22,668	20,475 46
Saginaw, Mich	46,215	14,223 32
Winona, Minn	18,208	12,2[illegible]7 92
Nashua, N H	19,266	23,311 27
Bayonne, N J	18,996	9,431 76
Hoboken, N J	43,561	21,4[illegible]7 [illegible]2
New Brunswick, N J.	18,459	22,030 70
Orange, N. J	18,774	24,733 68
Cohoes, N Y	22,432	[illegible],262 21
Kingston, N. Y	21,181	12,468 87
Long Island City, N Y	30,396	18,838 47
*Oswego, N Y	21,826	27,[illegible]67 79
Schenectady, N Y	[illegible]8,39[illegible]	19,284 33
Wilmington, N C	20,[illegible]8	[illegible]8,854 2[illegible]
Findlay, O	18,674	21,956 67
*Sandusky, O	19,2[illegible]4	2[illegible],1[illegible]4 67
Altoona, Pa	30,269	29,[illegible]3 78
Chester, Pa	20,167	19,47[illegible] 94
McKeesport, Pa	20,711	[illegible]4,[illegible]61 49
Norristown, Pa	19,7[illegible]0	16,9[illegible]3 62
Woonsocket, R I	20,759	14,687 57
*Petersburg, Va	2[illegible],317	22,9[illegible]6 [illegible]7
*Oshkosh, Wis	22,752	26,475 69

*Government buildings.

The following fifteen, not included in the above list, have a population greater than Colorado Springs, gross receipts less than ours, and public buildings:

	Population	Gross Receipts
Fort Smith, Ark	11,291	16,460 53
Pensacola, Fla	11,751	14,620 52
Keokuk, Ia	14,075	28,211 [illegible]7
Fort Scott, Kas	11,837	18,762 82
Paducah, Ky	1[illegible],[illegible]24	14,621 69
Shreveport, La	14,483	15,065 08
Port Huron, Mich	13,[illegible]19	17,481 53
Hannibal, Mo	12,816	17,[illegible]58 92
Nebraska City, Neb	11,[illegible]72	9,419 16
Ogdensburg, N. Y	11,667	17,007 67
Raleigh, N. C	12,708	21,402 05
Columbia, S. C	14,508	20,444 9[illegible]
Waco, Tex	13,067	26,495 [illegible]2
Rutland, Vt	1[illegible],759	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va	14,318	[illegible]8,[illegible]1[illegible] 84

The following offices whose gross receipts are more than Colorado Springs, yield less net profit to the government:

	Class.	Population.	Net Receipts.
San Jose, Cal	2	18,027	16,284 25
Norwich, Conn.	2	16,193	1[illegible],[illegible]28 99
*Augusta, Ga	2	33,150	20,[illegible]9 70
Elgin, Ill	2	17,429	20,369 59
Galesburg, Ill	2	15,2[illegible]2	16,706 69
Burlington, Ia	[illegible]	22,528	[illegible]8,[illegible]
Atchison, Kas	2	14,232	[illegible]8,422 57
Wichita, Kas	[illegible]	23,736	[illegible]9,301 87
Brockton, Mass	2	27,278	18,2[illegible] 08
*Fall River Mass	2	74,351	16,9[illegible]0 95
Haverhill, Mass	2	27,322	15,670 06
Lawrence, Mass	2	44,6[illegible]9	12,326 93
Salem, Mass	2	30,755	[illegible]3,125 85
Jackson, Mich	2	20,779	[illegible]9,[illegible]67 [illegible]5
Lansing, Mich	2	[illegible]3,630	17,449 2[illegible]
Springfield, Mo	2	2[illegible],[illegible]42	15,759 95
*Concord, N. H	2	16,9[illegible]8	[illegible]8,86[illegible] 5[illegible]
Manchester, N. H	2	43,987	[illegible]9,246 [illegible]6
Elizabeth, N. J	2	37,670	[illegible]7,9[illegible]3 [illegible]5
Paterson, N. J	1	78,358	20,627 07
*Auburn, N. Y	[illegible]	25,587	[illegible] 96
Newburg, N. Y	2	23,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Yonkers, N. Y	2	3[illegible],9[illegible]5	[illegible]3,122 94
Youngstown, O	2	33,[illegible]99	17,[illegible]56 [illegible]
Zanesville, O	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allentown, Pa	2	25,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]96 96
Wilkesbarre, Pa	2	37,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]58 6[illegible]
York, Pa	2	20,849	17,263 26
*Newport, R. I	2	1[illegible]	1[illegible] 21
*Austin, Tex	2	1[illegible],5[illegible]	15,780 67
*La Crosse, Wis	2	25,058	19,732 [illegible]1
*Madison, Wis	2	13,392	19,739 [illegible]9
Racine, Wis	2	2[illegible],[illegible]23	[illegible]6,258 48
Colorado Springs, Colo	2	[illegible]1,20[illegible]	20,646 57

*Government buildings.

Augusta, Me., is the only town in the country whose gross receipts are larger with a less population than ours, but its net receipts are smaller. Its large revenue is due to the establishment there of several firms who advertise largely and send immense quantities of cheap jewelry, engravings and chromos to all parts of the country. It has a government building.

The following cities having less population and less gross revenue than Colorado Springs have government buildings:

	Class.	Population	Gross Receipts.
Huntsville, Ala	2	7,996	2,846 [illegible]
Middletown, Conn	2	9,0[illegible]2	22,6[illegible] [illegible]
Galena, Ill	2	6,[illegible]06	7,[illegible]
Owensboro, Ky	2	9,918	[illegible]
Bath, Me	2	8,[illegible]3	[illegible],725 87
Belfast, Me	3	5,225	7,454 24
Ellsworth, Me	3	[illegible]	[illegible] 30
Rockland, Me	2	8,[illegible]7	[illegible]
Marquette, Mich	3	9,096	[illegible]
Aberdeen, Miss	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson, Miss	2	6,[illegible]	12,954 9[illegible]
Jefferson City, Mo	2	6,752	[illegible]
Portsmouth, N. H	2	9,81[illegible]	[illegible]6,826 76
Santa Fe, N. M	2	6,982	7,878 6[illegible]
Canandaigua, N. Y	2	5,8[illegible]	[illegible]1,12[illegible]
Greensborough, N. C	2	3,3[illegible]7	10,620 69
Astoria, Ore	3	7,07[illegible]	10,275 9[illegible]
Jackson, Tenn	3	[illegible]0,0[illegible]2	[illegible]
Tyler, Tex	3	6,908	[illegible] 68
Charleston, W. Va	2	6,7[illegible]4	16,8[illegible]
Parkersburg, W. Va	2	8,889	[illegible]6,777 6[illegible]

The position of many eastern congressmen and people toward the erection of buildings in the west is strange and unreasonable. It is not that having a sufficiency themselves they say no more shall be built. That view is more prevalent in the south. But the down east idea is still more unreasonable. Having much, they want more, and use the full power of large congressional delegations to favor petty, unprogressive villages rather than rapidly growing western cities. These words are strong, but they are warranted by ample proof. At a time when the bill for a public building for Colorado Springs was being smothered in committee under plea of economy, Speaker Reed secured the passage of a bill for the erection of a $75,000 building at Bar Harbor, Me. Maine already has nine public buildings, six of them in towns of less population than Colorado Springs. One is the state capital, Augusta. The amount of net revenue from the other five is as follows:

	Class of Office.	Net Revenue.
Bath	2	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	6,0[illegible]8 75
Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]1,07[illegible]
Rockland	2	[illegible]
Waldoboro	3	[illegible]58 00
Total (5 offices)		16,2[illegible]9 6[illegible]
Colorado Springs		20,646 57

Colorado has one building partially built at Denver. Yet congress appropriated $75,000 for a government building at Bar Harbor. That was all right if Bar Harbor needed it. Let us see:

	Bar Harbor.	Colo. Sp'gs.
Class of office	[illegible]	2
Gross receipts	$6,5[illegible]9 50	$30,569 53
Salary of postmaster	1,[illegible]00 00	2,700 00
Clerk hire	200 00	3,399 99
Incidents expenses	20 [illegible]	110 37
Free delivery expenses	—	3,711 60
Free delivery receipts	—	2,010 53
Net revenue	5,[illegible]96 78	20,646 57
Per cent of expenses of gross receipts	40	32

But the president vetoed the bill, fortunately. Yet on January 5, 1891, the house passed the senate bill for a public building at Danville, Ill., and also appropriated $75,000 for one at Richmond, Ky. Again let the figures speak:

	Danville.	Richmond.	Colo. Springs.
Postoffice class	2	3	2
Gross receipts	16,35[illegible] 62	5,[illegible]08 30	30,569 53
Postmaster's salary	2,400 00	1,700 00	2,700 00
Clerk hire	3,800 00	500 00	3,399 99
Incidentals	287 20	18 60	110 37
Free deliv. ex	3,540 78	—	3,711 60
Free deliv. rec'pts	2,82[illegible] 0[illegible]	—	2,010 53
Total ex	10,2[illegible]4 88	2,372 10	9,922 96
Net revenue	6,189 74	2,836 70	20,646 57
Per cent expenses to gross receipts	63	48	33

There are now 131 cities in which the postoffices are in government buildings. Of these 55 are cities whose net revenue is larger than Colorado Springs, and 56 have a smaller revenue than Colorado Springs. By states these are as follows:

	Less.	More.		Less.	More.
Alabama	1	2	Nebraska		[illegible]
Arkansas			N. Hampshire	2	[illegible]
California	0	1	New Jersey	0	3
Connecticut	1	2	New Mexico		0
Delaware	1		New York	6	8
Florida	2	0	North Carolina	2	0
Georgia	1	2	Ohio		4
Illinois	2	4	Oregon		
Indiana	1	3	Pennsylvania	10	4
Iowa	1	3	Rhode Island	1	1
Kansas	2	1	South Carolina	1	1
Kentucky	4	2	Tennessee	1	5
Louisiana		1	Texas	3	2
Maine	6	3	Vermont	2	
Massachusetts	2	2	Virginia	6	2
Michigan	2	2	W. Virginia	5	
Minnesota	0	2	Wisconsin	3	
Missouri	2	2			

The offices yielding a larger net revenue than Colorado Springs are in these states

Alabama	3	Montana	1
Arkansas	1	Nebraska	2
California	4	Nevada	0
Colorado	2	New Hampshire	0
Connecticut	5	New Jersey	4
Delaware	1	New York	2[illegible]
Florida	1	North Carolina	0
Georgia	3	North Dakota	0
Idaho	0	Ohio	8
Illinois	5	Oregon	
Indiana	5	Pennsylvania	9
Iowa	6	Rhode Island	1
Kansas	1	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	2	South Dakota	0
Louisiana	1	Tennessee	4
Maine	3	Texas	5
Maryland	1	Vermont	
Massachusetts	7	Virginia	2
Michigan	4	Washington	5
Minnesota	2	West Virginia	
Mississippi	0	Wisconsin	1
Missouri	3	Wyoming	0

It will be seen from this table that, in the great states of Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada, there is not one postoffice whose net receipts are larger than those of Colorado Springs. In Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, there is only one. In Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska and Virginia there are only two. Yet many of these were settled before Colorado was discovered, the list includes six of the original thirteen states, and in nearly all of them cities were founded, grew, obtained fame and renown throughout the country, before Colorado Springs was ever thought of.

Of the second class offices having a larger net revenue than Colorado Springs most have a much smaller average of profit per 1000 people:

	Net Revenue.	Population.	Net Prof. per 1000 People.
Seattle, Wash	[illegible] 57	49,9[illegible]	[illegible]
Tacoma, Wash	[illegible] 55	35,853	[illegible]
Davenport, Ia	32,5[illegible] 22	26,[illegible]	1290
Macon, Ga	29,059 5[illegible]	22,646	1279
Little Rock, Ark	24,[illegible] 60	22,496	[illegible]
South Bend, Ind	23,2[illegible] 66	21,786	1300
Lancaster, Pa	27,807 4[illegible]	32,090	857
Canton, O	27,220 62	26,327	1063
Helena, Mont	27,[illegible] 93	13,844	1969
Houston, Tex	26,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	966
Terre Haute, Ind	26,7[illegible] 27	30,287	850
Fort Worth, Tex	25,667 35	2[illegible],725	[illegible]
East Saginaw, Mich	24,829 02	—	—
Spokane Falls, Wash	24,628 01	—	—
*Lexington, Ky	2[illegible],917 09	22,856	1062
*Montgomery, Ala	28,6[illegible]9 27	2[illegible],790	1[illegible]09
Pueblo, Colo	26,554 46	28,128	858
Meriden, Conn	23,296 92	21,230	1099
*Burlington, Vt	22,[illegible]99 96	[illegible]4,566	[illegible]
Springfield, [illegible]	2[illegible],2[illegible]2 26	24,852	857
Holyoke, Mass	2[illegible],[illegible]92 87	35,628	597
Camden, N. J	20,86[illegible] 02	56,27[illegible]	358
Colorado Springs	20,646 57	11,200	1843

*Government buildings.
All these are free delivery offices.

The consideration of these official figures makes strong argument in favor of the propositions: First, that Colorado Springs needs more postoffice facilities than the average city of twice its population; (if area was included as a factor as well as population and amount of business done, the argument for more carriers would be still stronger); second, that Colorado Springs is paying considerably more than its fair share of profit to the government; third, that while paying more than the average the service it receives is considerably below that which is furnished to other cities in similar circumstances; fourth, Colorado Springs is fully as much entitled to a government building as the average of those who have them, more entitled than half of them, and very much more so than some upon whom congress has lately bestowed that favor.

These figures ought to prove a sufficient argument for the establishment of a building here. It seems hardly possible that even sectional prejudice could deny our claims. But the relief of a public building, even if granted this winter, would be slow to materialize and the Colorado Springs postoffice needs immediate reinforcement. This winter the quarters should be considerably enlarged, and provision made for a suitable increase in the force both of clerks and carriers.

Wool Market.

Following are Coates Bros., Philadelphia wool commission merchants' comment on the market in their circular for January 1, 1891:

The conditions noted in our last issue have continued throughout the past month, and the year closes on quiet markets. During the past two weeks manufacturers have been occupied by closing their books and have been reluctant to contract obligations until after the new year begins, but then it is expected that trade will be more active. Stocks are only moderate, and a ready tone grades are in very small supply. The demand from worsted spinners has taken much of the desirable fleece wool of low and medium grades, and there is very little now remaining on the market. There is a good supply of most other descriptions but not sufficient for any long continued active trade. Future business will feel the good effects of the recent cold weather and should it continue the stock of winter goods which has accumulated through two mild seasons will be closely sold up.

The stocks of wool in the markets at this date are reported as less than last year, and although such estimates can only be approximate, yet it is evident that supplies of both domestic and foreign are very moderate and hardly sufficient for any active demand.

Following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexico:

COLORADO.

Medium and fine, choice	22@25
Medium and fine, heavy	16@20
Common and quarter blood	20@21
Coarse, carpet	17@19

NEW MEXICAN.

Choice improved	21@23
Partly improved	20@21
Coarse carpet, light	17@19
Coarse carpet, heavy or sandy	15@17
Black	15@17

A Resignation.

Mr. F. F. Frisbee, of the De La Vergne Furniture company, has resigned and has handed to the proper officers the following communication:

To the Board of Directors of the De La Vergne Furniture company.

GENTLEMEN—Please accept my resignation as the president of your company. My relationship with your company for the past eighteen months has been both pleasant and profitable and I resign to consider a proposition that I hope will prove as pleasant and profitable as the present one.

Respectfully,
F. F. FRISBEE.

Following is E. P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending January 7, 1891, taken near Husted, Colo: Highest temperature, 47° on the 5th; lowest temperature, 2° on the 2d; weekly mean temperature, 23.[illegible]. Direction of the wind, north two days, south three days, veering one day, northwest one day.

Mr. E. T. Draper, who has been for a long time past paymaster for the Midland railroad, has accepted the position of auditor of the Pecos Valley railroad in New Mexico. The road secures in Mr. Draper a man who will prove both competent and faithful, and Colorado Springs will lose a good citizen.

Mr. Alexander is now successfully conducting the "Saddle Rock" restaurant in the Cole block. Mrs. Hester Alexander has charge, and they make a specialty of Sunday dinners. They formerly conducted the Windsor.

COMPLETED TO EDDY.

Eddy, N. M., Connected with the Outside World by Railroad and Telegraph.

There was great rejoicing among many of the Colorado Springs people Saturday over dispatches announcing the completion of the track and telegraph lines of the Pecos Valley railroad into Eddy, N. M. There was great cause for rejoicing, as the event is of unusual interest in many respects. The Pecos valley is situated in the southeastern part of New Mexico and is one of the most fertile spots on the globe, being especially adapted to fruit growing. For years it has been waiting for capital to open it up to the world, and this has in the past few years been supplied by a company of men mostly residents of this city. They have expended vast sums of money in building canals, railroads, etc., and are just now beginning to realize upon their investments. At the head of this company is Mr. J. J. Hagerman, and associated with him are such men as Mr. Henry C. Lowe, Mr. R. W. Tansil, Mr. Irving Howbert and others as well known. Eddy is a town of about 500 inhabitants and is in the very centre of the valley. It is less than two years of age but will some day be a very prosperous place. The completion of the Pecos Valley railroad from Pecos City on the Texas and Pacific to Eddy places the valley in direct communication with the railroad and telegraph systems of the continent, opens it up to immigration and settlement. Mr. Hagerman yesterday predicted that within two years it would be possible to reach the valley from Colorado Springs in 24 hours and to receive shipments from there in 36 hours. This will place the fruits and vegetables of New Mexico in competition with those from California and Salt Lake. This can be accomplished by constructing the Pecos Valley road to about Fort Sumner, in New Mexico, where it will connect with a proposed "cut off" of the Santa Fe across the territory to Albuquerque.

Besides the building of the road, the company has constructed the largest irrigation canal in the United States, which brings into cultivation over 300,000 acres of land. The officers of the company are J. J. Hagerman, president; Chas. B. Eddy, vice-president; H. C. Lowe, treasurer; E. F. Lucy, general manager, names that should be sufficient to inspire confidence in the scheme in the mind of every person in Colorado.

Yesterday was a great day in Eddy, the town being decked with flags and bunting, anvils were boomed and a banquet was spread in the evening. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hagerman received the following telegram:

EDDY, N. M., January 10.

To J. J. Hagerman:

The people of Eddy and the Pecos valley greet you. The telegraph line has just been completed to our young city, and the first telegram to pass over the wire is an appeal to you and yours in recognition of the indomitable energy and perseverance that has joined our valley and town to the markets and trade centers of the world by bands of steel, and enables us in our gratitude to thank you through the subtile agency of the clouds. The labors of your life have been marked with many notable achievements, but none have been greater than this which has changed the wilds of the mesa and the loneliness of the desert to a peaceful and prosperous agricultural and fruit growing country. You have advanced civilization another step in the unbroken southwest and opened to the commerce of the world another avenue of wealth.

Signed, CITIZENS OF EDDY, N. M.

Mr. Hagerman in reply sent the following telegram

COLORADO SPRINGS, January 10.

To the Citizens of Eddy and the Pecos Valley.

I sincerely thank you for your kind greeting. Let us work together to develop the wonderful natural resources of the beautiful and fertile Pecos valley. I predict for it a growth unsurpassed in western history. It has all the elements of prosperity—fertile soil, abundant water, constant sunshine, healthful climate, enterprising men and a hearty welcome and room for thousands more. The future depends upon ourselves and I promise you that the companies represented by Mr. Eddy and myself will do our share. I will be with you in a few days.

J. J. HAGERMAN.

The preliminary examination of Mr. J. E. Trotter of Calhan on the charge of cattle stealing was concluded Saturday evening. The defendant's attorney made a very strong plea for a dismissal at the close of the evidence for prosecution, but upon its being denied he decided to interpose no evidence, so Justice Farrar bound him over in $400 to await the action of the grand jury. He was able to furnish the bond.

A small boy who had been hitching his sled on behind a wagon on S. Tejon street Saturday afternoon suddenly let go the rope when in front of the postoffice. Ripley's express wagon was directly behind and unavoidably ran over him. The sled was smashed to both places but the representative young American escaped with a few bruises.

The real estate men report the market bright and a great deal of inquiry, which is quite surprising, considering the weather and the supposed financial depression throughout the country.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hagerman and Mr. Henry C. Lowe left Saturday night in the special car for Eddy, N. M., to inspect the work now in progress in the Pecos valley in which they are interested.

Adolph Helmer, of Lincoln, Neb., and Ida Holmstrand, of Colorado Springs, were granted a license to marry by the county clerk Saturday.

Colorado's General Assembly.

DENVER, January 9.—After the passage of the state treasury bill, introduced yesterday, the senate appointed the following committees:

Judiciary—Whitely, Betts, Steck, Gunnell and McKinley.

Revision—Steck, F. W. Smith and M. S. Bailey.

Finance—Gelder, McGovney, Betts, Balsinger and Barela.

Corporations—Cochrane, Gelder, Gunnell, Bailey and Adams.

Education—Wells, Howes and Walters

Mines—Smith, F. W. White, Weiser, King and Balsinger.

Irrigation—McCreery, Steck, Wells, Betts, Howes, Adams, M. S Bailey, F. W. Smith and Israel.

Stock—Adams, F. W. Smith, Howes and Barela

State Affairs—D. C. Bailey, Cochrane and Barela.

County Affairs—McGovney, Gardner and B. L. Smith.

State Institutions—Weiser, Betts and Walters.

Elections—Steck, Wells and McKinley.

Supplies—Howes, Oliver and King.

Military—Oliver, Wells and Adams.

Printing—White, Gardiner and Israel.

Engrossment—Gardiner, Gelder and Adams.

Enrollment—Cochrane, Weiser and B. L. Smith.

Rules—Weiser, Barela and the president pro tem.

It was recommended that the following be added to the list as standing committees of the senate

Fish, Forestry and Game—Barela, Weiser and F. W Smith

Labor—Gardiner, McGovney and B. L. Smith.

Apportionment—Betts, Whitely, McCreery, White, Barela, McKinley, F. W. Smith, Israel and Steck.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the minutes this morning the speaker rose to a question of privilege, and stated that in order to facilitate the work of the assembly he was now ready to announce the standing committees of the house.

Brown of Arapahoe arose and began to speak.

He was interrupted by Eddy, who said: "I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has no right to interfere when the speaker rises to a question of privilege."

The speaker ordered Brown to take his seat.

He said, "I refuse to take my seat."

The speaker again asked Brown to take his seat and Brown again refused, when the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to place Brown under arrest.

The speaker then began to read his appointments, when O'Mahoney rose and said: "I protest against this. The speaker is the servant of this house and is not here to exercise any despotic power."

Wooton moved the house adjourn till 2 o'clock.

Brown and the others called for the putting of the motion, which the speaker refused to do.

Brown of Arapahoe appealed from the decision of the chair.

Eddy said there could be no appeal from a question of privilege on the part of the speaker.

Brown insisted on his point of order, and Eddy said: "Take your seat. You are under arrest."

Brown—"I am not, and I will speak to this house, as I am sworn to do. If I were under arrest I would not be here."

A general wrangle then ensued between supporters of the speaker, led by Eddy, and those in favor of Brown's appeal from the decision of the chair.

The speaker finally decided to put Brown's motion and the house sustained Brown by a vote of 27 to 19.

Brown then moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the rules of the Seventh general assembly.

Eddy rose to a point of order that no rule could be changed without a day's notice or two thirds vote.

The speaker ruled that Mr. Eddy's point was not well taken, and Mr. Brown's motion was carried 27 to 2.

The house then took up the main question—shall the rules of the Seventh general assembly continue the temporary rules of the present assembly? The motion was decided in the negative by the same vote of 27 to 2.

Brown, of Arapahoe, then introduced a resolution that all committees, standing or special, shall be selected by the vote of a majority of all the members-elect of this house. The resolution also contained the names of the committees and the number of members to constitute each committee.

Wooton moved the adoption of the resolution.

Eddy made a point of order that the resolution goes over one day under general parliamentary rules.

The speaker sustained the point of order.

Brown of Arapahoe appealed from the decision of the chair. Lost, 28 to 29.

Moved that Brown's resolution be placed on the table. Lost, 25 to 22.

Ammons moved that the house adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Lost by a vote of 23 to 18.

The canvass of the vote for state officers was completed at 11:55.

Speaker Hanna arose immediately and calling the house to order proceeded to appoint the committees. Brown attempted to speak, calling on the speaker for recognition, but amid great excitement the speaker finished naming the committees.

Eddy at once shouted: "Move to adjourn," and the speaker on a viva voce vote declared the house adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The allied Brown republicans and democrats refused to adjourn, declaring themselves in the majority against it, but the speaker directed the sergeant-at-arms to clear the hall, which was done.

The allies are holding a meeting elsewhere. It is not known what the outcome will be, but the Brown faction, with the democrats, being in the majority, the trouble is not likely to be easily adjusted.

Mrs. C. E. Duffy has been appointed postmistress at Monument, Colo.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum......$8 00 Six months........$4 ..
Three months....2 .. One month..........

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

It is said that no republican can give a reason for the legislative "combine." This is a mistake. One member can. He is J. E. Brown, and his reason is J. E. Brown.

With messages from both Governor Routt and ex-Governor Cooper, to say nothing of outside advice, it seems as though the legislature would have enough to last for a three months' session.

Senate bill No. 19, introduced by Senator McGovney, provides that all counties having over 20,000 inhabitants shall have five commissioners. El Paso would be one to be affected by this bill, whose passage would be beneficial in more ways than one.

A peculiar incident of the recent cold weather in Europe, was the establishment, in Vienna, of warming rooms, where the poor of that city could warm themselves free of charge. The weather has been more severe than at any time since 1814 and snow has fallen as far south as Algeria.

Governor Routt's inaugural will receive general commendation for its sympathy with the reform movement and its business like statement of the methods by which reform may be accomplished. It is to Governor Routt's credit that his views regarding irrigation and the disposition of state lands were much the same at his inauguration in 1876 that they now are.

It is unfortunate that Colorado's finances are at present in such shape as to prevent a suitable appropriation for the representation of this state at the World's fair. It is, however, to be hoped that the legislature will give it official recognition and as much money as is possible, and that private munificence will supplement the poverty of the state treasury.

Messrs. Reynolds and Costello while the contest for speaker was going on quietly made up their minds that Hanna was the better man for the position of speaker. Both felt friendly to Fleckinger but did not like the methods which were used in his canvass. Some of their friends here, at first, thought they had made a mistake, but they see now at least that Fleckinger was wholly unworthy of any republican support. Both of our representatives have taken a very good position. The Hon. J. E. Reynolds was put on the committee on inauguration, which is one of the great honors at the beginning of a session.

The proceedings thus far of the lower house of our legislature have been supremely ridiculous, and would discredit children ten years of age. On Monday one of the members who desired to make a motion appealed from the decision of the chair, because the chair recognized another member. He moved practically that the house should vote on the proposition, which person the speaker's eye caught first, for it is never a question which person rises from his seat first, or begins to address the chair first. Many of the members are so grossly incompetent and ignorant of all parliamentary procedure and usage that they can only be an obstacle in the way of any legislation.

The bill has been unanimously reported to the senate from the committee on foreign relations guaranteeing the one hundred million dollars of the capital stock of the Nicaragua Canal company. The bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage on the property and franchise of the company. The bonds are to be printed and deposited in the treasury of the United States and issued only as the work progresses. This bill will call attention once more to various plans for cutting a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The collapse of De Lesseps' Panama scheme will strengthen the position of those who have been declaring that the Nicaragua route was the most feasible one. A great deal of work has already been done by the company whose bonds the government is asked to guarantee. They have completed the necessary surveys, which have been worked at for the last forty years, they have graded the railway which is necessary as a preliminary to the excavation and have constructed large works for the restoration of the harbor of Greytown which had become choked by shifting sands. Exploration of late years by competent surveyors makes it more than ever likely that this is the best route for the canal, and that by this route the canal can be constructed and kept in operation at a reasonable price.

Senator Hawley has introduced a bill to increase the army. The most important feature of it is to increase the number of artillery regiments from five to seven. This will result in adding two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, six majors, twenty-four captains and fifty-two lieutenants to the artillery arm. The New York Sun protests against the bill, and says that is largely favored by army officers because it will make promotion faster. That is a very good reason for it. Even while part of our army is exposed as it is to-day in the Sioux campaign, we hardly appreciate the value of the services of our soldiers. Without any complaint they have taken the field and are enduring exposure and privation which few of us would care to be exposed to. Most of the officers have taken the army as a profession, and though entering as second lieutenant expect to reach some position of independent command before retiring. But this is getting to be almost impossible. The senior captain of the artillery received his commission when the promotions were made at the end of the war in 1866. For twenty-four years he has held this one rank. The senior first lieutenant of artillery received his commission in 1867 and has waited twenty-three years for promotion. It hardly seems fair to choke up the service in this way. It must necessarily take the ambition out of the officers because promotion is so far off that they do not attempt to prepare themselves for the greater responsibility which an independent command will thrust upon them. If this law should go into effect, the senior captain would have been captain since 1877 and hence it would not be making promotions very fast. The senior first lieutenant would have held his commission since 1880. There is little danger of treating the army too well by any such measure.

So far as this part of El Paso county is concerned, there will be no objection to the formation of the proposed new county of Crystal, which is to be cut from El Paso, Park and Jefferson counties and to have Florissant as its county seat. El Paso will be able to get along very well with that much less territory, although we are quite ready to acknowledge the loyalty and fraternity of its inhabitants in the past. But the opposition which will meet the project will not arise from this source. It is not so much what the people of Colorado Springs say or think as it is the ability of the people of that section to show that they are able and willing to permanently support a separate county government, that will influence the legislature. The unfortunate experience of two years ago when such counties as Cheyenne with 509 inhabitants, and Lincoln with 689 inhabitants, were created is still fresh in many minds. Our Florissant friends must, at this particular session, present arguments of unusual weight to ensure a favorable answer. The fact that three-fourths of the voters have signed a petition in favor of the new county is not conclusive. It is an easy matter to secure signatures to a petition of this kind. Nor is the statement that there is $600,000 worth of property in the proposed new county a guarantee of the permanent maintenance of separate government. It may be safely asserted that the shares now contributed by these districts to the treasuries of El Paso, Jefferson and Park counties would not support the new county officials, and that the three counties are not now taxing in these districts property to the above value. But there is, as we said, no local feeling in the matter. If our friends over the range want a county government and are willing to pay for one, and can convince the legislature that they have resources to ensure its permanent prosperity, we bid them good speed with best wishes for Crystal county.

The appointment of Senator Hill as one of the commissioners to consider the establishment of an international coin, or coins was one of the wisest the president could have made. The Denver Times' Washington correspondent thinks it was a slap at our senators, but it was not a Colorado appointment. It can not be considered political in any way. It was a selection on merit alone, without regard to the section of the country. Senator Hill has probably more information on this subject than any other man who has been in public life, and his presence on this commission will make the report of far more value. Just now it is well for Colorado people to remember the past somewhat. Senator Teller has made a strong, loyal fight for silver. He has always been in his place to watch its interests and whatever he has said has carried weight and conviction with it. He is respected and feared by the enemies of silver which is tribute enough. But the reputation which Senator Teller has won as a defender of silver in the last two sessions of congress need not prevent one from recognizing the excellent services of Senator Hill during his six years in the senate. At the time he was in the senate he was less fortunate in the condition of public sentiment on this question. For the last ten years there has been a gradual change of conviction on the part of our public men in favor of the double standard. To Senator Hill is due this: that during his term in the senate he was unwearied in his efforts to defend the interests of silver and at the same time placed before the people of this country clear, logical arguments in favor of the double standard which never have been answered. There was a notable absence of such expressions as "Wall street sharpers," "gold bugs" and the like. But there was an appeal to the intelligence and reason which was not without avail. Even the New York Tribune acknowledged the ability and intelligence with which he defended the double standard, while Senator Sherman pronounced one of his speeches the strongest argument in favor of the silver dollar that he ever heard. The silver movement in the beginning was much hampered by the support of the greenbackers, who introduced many of their fallacious arguments in support of it. To Senator Hill is due very largely the credit of having cleared away all this nonsense and presenting the question as an economic one for the consideration of intelligent, thoughtful men. To those who care to study the subject, his speeches will always remain among the richest literature on this subject.

The combine of a minority of the republican members of the lower house of the legislature with a democratic minority is one of the most unjustifiable in the history of our state legislatures. It was thought at first that there might be some good reason for this, which would soon come out, but time has not only failed to reveal any good reason for the conduct of these republicans but has shown that there is no justification whatever for their conduct. It was claimed that the speaker proposed to organize the committees of the house in such a way that certain legislation, which both political parties had promised and which the people were anxious to have, should be defeated. The absurdity of this was shown by the fact that nearly all the committees in the house were so organized that the democratic minority and the bolting republicans have a majority. This dissatisfied party therefore would practically have the business of the house in their own hands if they accept the committees as Speaker Hanna has named them. The committee which it was particularly charged, was to be organized to defeat legislation was the committee on corporations. On this committee the "combine" have a majority. It therefore is quite apparent that the "combine" is not organized for the sake of reform. It was safe to have assumed this by looking over the personnel of the republican end of the combine. It always is safe to assume that reform movements which begin with treachery and disloyalty are bogus. Some of these republicans represented the difficulty of being elected, and requested considerable help from our state committee, one of them after receiving abundant help asked additional help on the day of election and received it at noon. After his election he quietly began negotiations with the democracy to take away from the republican party the organization of the house which belonged to it. A good deal in the way of legislation which would reform abuses which have appeared in the last two years was expected of the present legislature. The republican party, especially, looked forward with pleasure to this opportunity of redeeming itself from any of the mistakes committed by its representatives who controlled both houses in the Seventh general assembly. It was felt that if certain laws urged by the people were passed at this session that the credit would belong to the republican party because it had a majority in both houses and that would wipe out any stain of extravagance in the past. But these bolting republicans are practically making this impossible and seem inclined to give whatever credit belongs to the legislation to the democracy. It is party disloyalty of the worst type and no language too severe can be used in condemnation. The only explanation possible, inasmuch as one of the number was a candidate for speaker and nearly all of them were in the minority in the organization of the house, is that their acts are inspired by personal spite and personal ambition. We wish it were possible for a high authority to disband this legislature at once. No good legislation can be expected from a body of men, so large a portion of whom are actuated by such low, contemptible motives.

It is to be hoped that the passage of the free coinage bill by the senate will not be the cause or the opportunity for spending more time in discussing the force bill. The apportionment bill, the bill for the transfer of arid lands to the states in which they are situated, the fortifications bill, and some others relating to agriculture are of more importance than the force bill, whose consideration is simply a waste of time with no prospect of its final passage.

The opponents of aerial navigation are beginning to say that the airships would be of no value, even if built. This is a change of position from the time when they said such things would never be built.

It is a wonder that the legislature has not voted to depose Governor Routt. They have quite as much right to do that as to depose the speaker.

FORESTRY CONVENTION.

It will be remembered that for several years subsequent to 1885 we had in this state quite an efficient organization known as the Colorado State Forestry association, of which some of our own people were the most active promoters. Some three years ago this association united with the State Horticultural society, the new organization being called the Colorado State Horticultural and Forestry association. This union, though harmonious, has not been productive of the desired results; in fact it has been, to a degree, prejudicial to the interests of both. At the recent annual meeting of the combined associations a separation was decided upon and measures taken to that end. In another column of this issue will be found a call for a forestry convention, to be held at Denver on the 21st inst. The cause of forest reform is an excellent one, and we hope to see at the meeting a large number of earnest and practical men. The action is timely, for the reason that our state legislature is now in session, and again the 1891 summer meeting of the American Forestry association is to be held in this state, and there should be a strong local organization to prepare for that.

COUNTY CLASSIFICATION.

Senate bill No. 5, introduced by Senator McGovney, divides the counties of this state into four classes, according as their population is over 50,000 or less than 50,000, 25,000 or 7,000. This is a great improvement over the figures suggested in the governor's message. If it becomes a law, the counties will be classified as follows:

First Class—Arapahoe.

Second Class—El Paso, Pueblo.

Third Class—Boulder, Clear Creek, Conejos, Fremont, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Las Animas, Pitkin, Weld.

Fourth Class—Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Montrose, Montezuma, Morgan, Otero, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Summit, Washington, Yuma. There will probably be objections to this list, as there would be to any one, but on the other hand it may be said that the present arrangement is as fair as any that could be made with this number of classes.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Cooper to the legislature was an able, comprehensive state paper. During his administration more abuses to be reformed and more weak laws to be amended have been discovered than during any previous administration. His suggestions regarding these reforms and amendments are wise, and if carried out will prevent the scandals of years gone by. The suggestion which will attract most attention is that regarding the land board. The state officers all have specific duties to perform in their own departments. But the law in addition makes them members of various state boards. Their action is not always as deliberate as it should be, for the simple reason that they have not time to give the attention to the various subjects coming before these different boards. Governor Cooper very wisely suggests that a board be appointed to look after the state lands composed of men who shall have no other state duties to perform. The legislature will do well to provide for a land board in this way. The one commission of the state which has done its work effectively and intelligently is the state board of capitol commissioners. With the exception of Governor Cooper, none of the other members are state officers, but are appointed to do this specific work. They have all taken great interest in it and have performed their work in a way absolutely satisfactory to the people of the state. Where there were various scandals regarding the expenditure of other state funds, there never has been a suspicion regarding the honesty and integrity of anyone connected with the expenditure of the funds on the state capitol. The state lands will eventually bring to the school fund of the state thirty millions or more if properly managed. But it requires to manage this three or four business men who will give their time and best energies to such disposition of these lands as will bring to the school fund the largest amount of money. Our opinion is that the less land sold the better. The fund would have been richer if none of the lands within a radius of ten miles of Denver had been sold within the last three years. The future of Denver was assured, and if these lands had been held until after the beginning of the next century, the lands that have been sold would probably have been worth, say, twenty millions of dollars. Governor Cooper, in a very manly way, demands an investigation of any charges that there may be made of any improper acts of the land board. The paragraph which relates to the compensation of county officials will in its general features meet the public approval, and we are glad to know that a bill of this nature has already been introduced by one so well acquainted with the details of county office work as Senator McGovney. There will, however, be undoubtedly be serious objection to the plan for classifying the population by the figure which the governor proposes. It is not unfair to put Arapahoe in a class by itself, but it would be a great mistake to group as fourth class all counties of less than 25,000. Such an arrangement might do in a state where few counties were less than that number, but here this class would include a majority of our counties, some of them having nearly ten times the population of others.

We especially commend the earnest plea for economy in the expenses of the state government and for the upholding of the honor of the state by the payment of outstanding warrants.

THE SEAL CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Blaine's dispatch of December 17 contains a complete statement of the American side of the question and introduces some new facts. Our rights in Behring sea, whatever they may be, depend upon the treaty by which in 1868 we purchased Alaska from Russia. Lord Salisbury declares that England is willing to concede to the United States all the rights that were possessed by Russia, but the dispute is as to what those rights were. The Americans claim that we have a right to protect the seals not only during the four months that they are upon our islands but also during the time that they are in the open sea. The British say that the seal is a wild animal and when it passes beyond our jurisdiction we have no rights in it that anyone is bound to respect. As a parallel case it has been said that deer which cross the boundary may be killed in Canada in spite of American game laws. But Russia, Mr. Blaine says, exercised the right to protect the seals, which was recognized by England, who now refuses to us what she gave to Russia.

A part of Mr. Blaine's argument seems to be the careful hedging of an experienced diplomatist rather than the serious reasoning of a statesman, yet there is much serious argument in support of his claims. The claim that the Pacific ocean does not include Behring sea, is, it seems to us, one about which there is room for a diversity of opinion. The argument that Behring sea is not a part of the Pacific ocean, because it had a distinct name on the map, is not conclusive. The argument concerning the rights formerly exercised by Russia without British objection is however more conclusive. The most important new evidence in Mr. Blaine's letter is regarding this point. When the treaty, which had been negotiated between Russia and the United States, was awaiting ratification the Russian minister told Mr. Adams, at that time secretary of state, that the Russian government would not consent to ratify the treaty unless it was distinctly understood that this did not include the right of fishing, hunting and commerce on the islands, the coasts of Siberia and the Russian possessions in general on the northwest coast of America. The treaty with Great Britain in 1825 made a year later than the one with the United States, would not have ceded rights which had been so jealously guarded.

Perhaps the strongest argument in Mr. Blaine's letter is that drawn from the parallel cases of St. Helena and Western Australia. To ensure Napoleon's imprisonment, Great Britain forbade the vessel of any nation to hover within eight leagues of that island. To protect the Australian fisheries she has asserted a claim over an area of ocean 600 miles wide. In both cases she assumed jurisdiction over the open sea.

Without considering more at length the arguments advanced by Mr. Blaine or the reasons with which Mr. Salisbury opposes him, it is safe to assume that each of these statesmen is convinced of the soundness of his own position, and honestly is convinced of the weakness of that of his opponent. Must there then be war? Both parties to the controversy declare that they are willing to submit to arbitration. Lord Salisbury's proposition is made in these words:

> You will state that her majesty's government have no desire whatever to refuse to the United States any jurisdiction in Behring sea which was conceded by Great Britain to Russia, and which properly accrues to the present possessors of Alaska in virtue of treaties or the law of nations; and that, if the United States government, after examination of the evidence and arguments which I have produced, still differ from them as to the legality of the recent captures in that sea, they are ready to agree that the question, with the issues that depend upon it, should be referred to impartial arbitration. You will in that case be authorized to consider, in concert with Mr. Blaine, the method of procedure to be followed.

Mr. Blaine's is somewhat longer, and, though to be condensed only with difficulty, may be stated as follows: The arbitration must be upon the real issues. These are: First, what rights did Russia possess? Second, how far were these rights recognized by Great Britain? Third, did Great Britain receive any rights from Russia by the treaty in 1825? Fourth, did Russia's rights pass unimpaired to the United States in 1867? Fifth, what are now the rights of the United States? Sixth, if the United States can not protect the seals alone, what international regulations ought to be adopted to secure their reasonable protection?

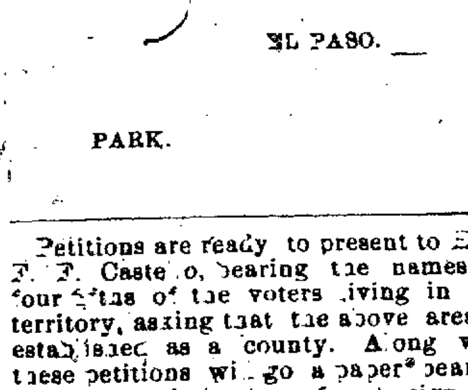
Perhaps the most audacious thing about the "combine" is that it represents itself to be anti-gang. If we are not mistaken Mr. Brown supported the gang ticket in Arapahoe county in 1886, when the republican ticket was snowed under. He has recently come to the anti-gang party and now seems to have backslidden. Mr. Sanborn's career in this state is such that he would not be looked up to as a man naturally fitted to lead a reform movement. Its defender in the press of the state is the Denver News which secretly opposed all the efforts to investigate the extravagance of the seventh general assembly and which showed secret sympathy with the dishonest contractors. The record of the News toward the gang is too well known to have it pose with any efficiency as an anti-gang paper. The amount of it is there is no gang, or anti-gang, about the present contest; it is law and order on one side and revolution on the other; party loyalty on the one side and party treachery on the other; decency on the one side and personal spite and ambition on the other. These are the dividing lines of the two parties now warring in our legislature.

CRYSTAL COUNTY.

A Scheme to Partition Park, Jefferson, Douglas and El Paso Counties.

The following article, taken from the Crystal Peak Beacon, gives the particulars of the scheme concocted to create a new county, the principal portion of which is to be taken from El Paso:

The people living within the territory described below have decided to petition the legislature to establish a county, to be called "Crystal" county, and having the following boundaries: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 15, range 69; thence north 18 miles; thence east 8 miles; thence north 18 miles, to the northeast corner of township 10, range 69; thence west 36 miles, to the central section line, range 74; thence south 33 miles, to the north boundary line of Fremont county; thence east 33 miles, to the place of beginning. This makes a county in this shape:



Petitions are ready to present to Hon. F. F. Castello, bearing the names of four-fifths of the voters living in this territory, asking that the above area be established as a county. Along with these petitions will go a paper bearing the names of all who refuse to sign the petitions. These are very few, but the committee having the matter in charge have determined to make a fair and square showing before the legislature; and as nearly as can be obtained, each dissenting voter shall have a hearing and his reasons be presented along with the favorable ones.

The territory embraces 1242 square miles. It has a population of about 2500, and 700 registered voters. Its assessed valuation is above $600,000.

These figures rank the proposed new county, in both population and financial ability, ahead of at least 25 of the 55 counties in this state.

Its population is made up of honest, hard-working ranchmen—farmers and cattlemen—a peaceable people who thrive by earnest industry, who are yearly adding to the property values of our state. They are an isolated people, shut off from their county seats by impassable mountains and unreasonable distance. They have settled this country, built it up, made it valuable and attractive; made ranches embracing thousands of acres; developed farms, built towns; and all this time they have had to go from 30 to 75 miles to their county seat and to market. They now ask, almost unanimously, to have the country they have developed set apart as a county, with a county seat and a market convenient to them.

The part taken from Jefferson county is but the point of a tooth pick shaped extension of that county which reaches almost down to Florissant. The part taken from Douglas is nearly all mountainous, the exception being the little useful land along West creek, shut in this side of the Rampart range of the Platte mountains. The best parts, indeed the only parts, of the territory cut from Park county—Current creek and Rocky—are tributary to Howbert and Florissant, from 40 to 70 miles from their county seat, and completely shut out from the markets of Fairplay. The cut leaves Park with an area of about 1340 square miles—which is surely enough. The part taken from El Paso is the portion of that county which they say down at the Springs "is of no value to us," the western edge of El Paso, running up to Woodland and Manitou parks. It leaves El Paso county with an area of over 2200 square miles.

It seems to us that it would be the neat thing for so rich a town as Colorado Springs and so rich a county as El Paso, if the leading politicians of that city would take hold and help the people here—pioneers who have helped to develop old El Paso into what she is today—to what they want. No county, no city, no individual, ever won true glory or met real prosperity by playing the part of the dog in the manger. We want a county-seat convenient and market we can reach. We have stood by El Paso county loyally in the past. We have poured our revenues into her treasury, and got little back. Now we are able to maintain a nice little county of our own, and we want it. El Paso county's treasury does not need our contributions bad enough to counterbalance the hardships we suffer under the present arrangements. We do not anticipate much opposition from the Springs; but we should have none at all, from men of just ideas and noble impulses. This furnishes an easy opportunity for the really true men to show themselves as such, and the really little men to verify all suspicions held against them.

And this view of the case should apply with force to Park as to El Paso county.

THE NEW ERA.

New Officers of the State Inaugurated at the Capital.

Governor Routt Delivers His Address to the Legislature.

Sale of School Lands—The Railroads—Fees and Salaries.

Financial, Judicial and Other Questions Discussed.

Inaugural Ceremonies.

DENVER, January 13.—The inaugural ceremonies of Governor Routt occurred this afternoon at the Broadway theatre. The entire proceedings passed off without the slightest interruption. The procession, headed by the Colorado National Guards, was followed by Governor Routt in a carriage, which was followed by members of the senate and house in carriages, members of the supreme court, state officials, citizens and visiting delegations from outside points. The procession marched up Larimer, Lawrence and Sixteenth streets to the Broadway theatre, where everything had been arranged by Manager Lonsdale for the occasion.

After the audience had been seated the theatre orchestra rendered a national air and then Lieutenant-Governor Smith, who presided, called the assemblage to order. The Rev. Dr. Tupper made a short but impressive prayer, in which he implored the divine blessing upon those called to high positions of the state, that they might rule acceptably, firmly and wisely. Then the roll call of the senate and house followed, with the report of the joint inaugural committee.

Governor Cooper then arose and introduced his successor, Governor Routt, to the audience in a few but well chosen words.

Chief Justice Hallett then advanced and administered to Governor Routt the solemn oath of office. The audience felt the impressiveness of the moment. Not a sound was heard through the house save the voice of the chief justice rising and falling in cadence as he pronounced the words of the obligation. After taking the oath of office Governor Routt delivered his inaugural address. He spoke as follows.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At the commencement of the present session my predecessor submitted to you a message in which he reviewed the present financial condition of the state; also the status of the various institutions under state control. He has recommended for your consideration such subjects as he believed required legislation at your hands, and it gives me pleasure to be able to concur in most of the suggestions which he has made to you.

I am, therefore, relieved from the duty of discussing many of the subjects which he has so ably treated, and at this stage of your session many bills have been introduced and are now pending before your respective bodies, covering most of the measures recommended.

I shall not discuss many of the matters referred to by his excellency, except by way of a few brief suggestions of a general character.

Before entering upon the discharge of my duties as chief executive of the state I desire to express my sincere thanks and obligations to the people of Colorado who have, for the second time, honored me by their suffrages, and as I assume the responsibilities devolving upon me I may be permitted to express the hope that my official acts may merit their continued approval.

Having heretofore served a term each as territorial and state executive, I feel that the experiences of the past may be of some service to me in an honest endeavor to see that the laws are faithfully executed without fear or favor.

And now, gentlemen, permit me to congratulate you upon being members of the Eighth general assembly, for upon you rests the responsibility of making our laws; and I trust that in your legislation you will have an eye single to the promotion of the general welfare of the people of the whole state. To this end it will be my greatest pleasure and chief aim to cooperate.

The people expect much at your hands. They are looking to you for a correction of some of the errors which have from time to time crept into our legislation since the organization of the state; they require purity, integrity and the strictest economy in the discharge of official obligations.

STATE FINANCES.

One of the most difficult and important subjects which will come before your honorable body requiring legislation is the question of the state finances.

By reference to the reports of the state treasurer and attorney general it will be seen that there is now in the state treasury something over $600,000 of state warrants which have been taken up and paid out of the school and other investment funds, and are held as a part of the assets of said funds.

Much talk and newspaper comment has been indulged in as to the legality of these warrants, so much so as to impair, to some extent, the credit of the state in the estimation of strangers and citizens of other states who are unfamiliar with the reasons governing their issuance. For these and other reasons his excellency, Governor Cooper, at the suggestion of the attorney general, decided to submit to the supreme court the questions of the "constitutional powers and limitations in the matter of appropriations and the issuance of warrants on the general revenue of the state."

In the decision of the questions submitted the court held "that no warrants could be drawn in any year in excess of the revenues of that year, and that warrants drawn against the revenues of any particular year cannot be paid out of the revenues of any other year." In short, each year must provide for itself. In the light of the above decision the question naturally arises as to whether a law can now be passed authorizing the ultimate payment of these warrants. For the answer to this question I respectfully call your attention to the very able and exhaustive argument presented by the attorney general and especially to that portion of it embracing his recommendations on this subject.

If a law be passed in accordance with his recommendations validating these warrants, and providing for the ultimate payment thereof, together with the accumulated interest thereon, the school and other investment funds will be protected against loss, and in my opinion will this guarantee, if the interest be promptly paid, the principal might run for a term of years.

The first step toward the accomplishment of this very desirable object is to keep the appropriations below the constitutional limit, for there is no way that these warrants can be paid except from the surplus revenues over and above the annual appropriations for other purposes. The fallacy of creating indebtedness without providing for the payment of the same is ruinous to the credit of the state and should be avoided, even at the expense of what some may think a needed appropriation.

From my personal acquaintance with most of the members of this general assembly I have every reason to believe, and I do believe, that the determination to provide for the payment of our honest debts, and to keep below the constitutional limit in your appropriations will be the controlling motive in your legislative proceedings.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

I respectfully call your attention to the fourth biennial report of the board of capitol managers, in which the transactions of the board are fully set forth, showing in detail the receipts and disbursements for the past two years.

The last general assembly passed a law authorizing the board to use in the superstructure of the building granite in place of sandstone. Soon after the passage of the act the board proceeded to examine the various granite quarries of the state, and after a very careful and thorough investigation of the same decided to use the stone from the Zugelder quarry, in Gunnison county. The color of this granite is a very light gray, and of a most excellent quality and even texture, free from spots and mineral stains. It has been subjected to a thorough scientific test, and its crushing strain is found to be 15,176 pounds to the square inch, which shows its marvelous strength.

Since the substitution of granite for sandstone, the contractors have made very satisfactory progress in the work of construction. They have one of the finest and best equipped plants in the United States, and every facility for doing the work which is spared.

The materials used are of the best quality, and the construction is fully up to the requirements of the contract. The stone, brick and mortar are closely scrutinized by the superintendent as they are placed in the walls.

Having been connected with the board from its first organization, and from my personal inspection of the work as it has progressed from the beginning, I may be pardoned for expressing my unqualified approval of the work done up to building to the present time.

The last general assembly passed a law authorizing the creation of an additional bonded indebtedness of $250,000 to aid in the construction of the capitol building," and providing for the submission of the same to a vote of the qualified electors of the state, for their ratification or rejection, at the general election, November 5, 1890. Accordingly, the question was submitted as provided in the bill, and the people failed to vote for the bonds, as I believe, through a misunderstanding of the merits of the proposition.

If this question were properly placed before the voters of the state I have no doubt but that it would be adopted by an a most unanimous vote.

A careful review of the subject will convince every intelligent citizen of Colorado that a building of the magnitude of the state capitol cannot be erected from the revenues arising from direct taxation within a reasonable period. For it would require ten years from the present time to complete the building with the funds derived from the one-half mill tax.

By reason of the failure to vote for the bonds, at the present rate of construction, the funds on hand will be exhausted by the middle of August next, and work will necessarily be suspended unless your honorable body make some provision to tide over until such time as the question of voting additional bonds can be submitted to the people.

The funds, which are now and will hereafter become available, are as follows:

Cash in treasury	$58,869 06
Capitol building bonds	150,000 00
Taxes for year 1890 (estimated)	91,000 00
Balance due on lots sold	9,000 00
Total	$308,869 06

It will be economy to issue bonds, and I submit that it is not unjust to our present population to require them to pay the entire cost of the building. Therefore, by the issuance of bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, and running for the longest time authorized by the constitution, the future population will assist in paying the debt, and the present taxpayers of Colorado will not feel the burden of excessive taxation.

I therefore most earnest y recommend that you pass a law authorizing the creation of an additional bonded indebtedness of three hundred thousand dollars, to aid in the construction of the capitol building, and providing for the submission of the same to the qualified electors of the state at the next general election.

STATE LANDS.

Under the provisions of the enabling act, the general government granted to the state of Colorado, to be used for certain designated purposes, 3,686,400 acres of land, and also an additional grant of 80,000 acres to be used for the benefit of the State Agricultural College, making a total of 3,766,400 acres. These lands were all selected under the direction of the state board of land commissioners, and are among the very best in the state.

These grants are in addition to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, given for the benefit of public schools, which amount to 3,500,000 acres more, making a grand total of 6,266,400 acres.

Of the 726,400 acres of selected lands, 346,000 acres have been sold, and 380,400 acres are now under lease, yielding an annual income of $12,264.92.

Of 3,500,000 acres of the school lands, 36,000 acres have been sold and $63,530 secured thereon, yielding a revenue of $3,567 per annum.

It will be seen from these figures that the state now receiving an annual income from leased lands amounting to $15,770.92.

The greater portion of the 3,686,400 acres first sold was purchased by railroad companies, under the provisions of an act passed in 1868.

At that time it was believed by the state board to be for the best interests of the state to sell the alternate quarter sections at a low figure, to these companies, in consideration that said companies would construct canals of sufficient capacity to carry enough water to cover not only the lands purchased, but also the state's alternate quarter sections, the companies agreeing to furnish water to the state's lands at a price to be fixed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands were situated.

It would have been sound policy if the state had withdrawn a portion of its land from sale for at least a few years, and thereby received the full benefit arising from the increase in value.

On the contrary, and in some instances before the ditches were completed, the companies made application to purchase and did purchase the remainder of the state's lands at a very little above that paid for the land first sold to them.

I believe the selling of the state's land to the same companies was a mistake; it should have been retained by the state and sold in small bodies to actual settlers when needed by them for homes.

Since the selection of these lands a great difference of opinion has existed as to the best disposition to be made of them.

I have always held to the opinion expressed in my message to the first state legislature, as follows:

"That a large portion of the agricultural and best grazing lands should be withdrawn from sale and leased for a term of years, thus securing the advantages arising from the increase in population, and the natural growth and improvement of the country."

Of the 3,500,000 acres of public school lands, there are about 360,000 that are classed as indemnity lands, and were granted to the state in lieu of lands lost, by reason of previous settlement, mineral reservations, private and grants, and Indian and military reservations.

About 500,000 acres of this class of lands have been already selected, in large bodies and generally in agricultural districts.

I would favor the sale of one-half of lands situated as these are to ditch companies, on terms similar to those embraced in a contract recently made by the state land board with the Colorado Land and Water company.

This contract provides for the sale of the alternate sections, and requires that the company construct irrigating canals large enough to supply water to all the lands under them, including the state lands.

It further provides that said company lease the state's land for a term of five years, and binding itself to "cause the water from the canal to be applied to all the lands so leased, in such beneficial way and manner as to constitute a permanent water right, and also the right to demand and receive from said company water therefor, to attach and become appurtenant thereto."

In other words, the contract requires the company to make a legal appropriation of water, by an actual application of it to the land.

This is certainly a very favorable contract for the state, and it is, in my judgment, the correct solution of the land problem, for under the decision of the supreme court the water must be applied to the land, or to some other beneficial use. So the company, in order to comply with the construction of the constitution, must improve and cultivate the land, and this can be done most of the state land under the ditch will become improved farms before the expiration of the five years' lease. The state board can then either release or sell to actual settlers in small tracts for homes as in their judgment will bring the largest revenue to the school fund. By this means the state will derive the full benefit arising from natural growth and improvement of the country.

In view of the above facts, I consider the 500,000 acres of the indemnity lands to be of more value than all of the remaining 3,000,000 acres embraced in the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, for a large majority of the latter are either out on the plains beyond the reach of water or in the rough and rocky and of the foothills and mountains, and are only valuable for grazing purposes.

I would, therefore, recommend that the law relating to the sale of state lands be so amended as to provide that whenever any of such lands shall be sought to be taken for canal companies that they shall be required to lease the portion of such lands remaining in the state at a fair rental, and shall also cause an actual appropriation of water from such canals to be made thereto in such manner as to constitute a legal appropriation of water for such lands.

IRRIGATION.

The subject of irrigation is perhaps attracting as much attention at the present time as any one question which will come before you during your present session, and it will require as much thought and careful consideration as any which you will have to consider.

There is a widespread feeling on this subject, and in some sections of the state the people are holding meetings for the discussion of the various phases of the water question, and especially as to the priority of rights and the use of water for domestic purposes.

There is a great diversity of opinion on these matters, and it will continue to exist until such time as the meaning of the phrase "the use of water for domestic purposes" shall be determined by a decision of the supreme court.

I would, therefore, call your attention to the treatment of this particular subject in the laws which have been prepared and presented for your consideration by both the majority and minority of the commission, appointed by his excellency, the governor, to revise the laws of the state, regulating the appropriation, diversion and use of water. They have, after a very thorough study and careful review of the matters referred to them, presented their respective views, which I believe will cover and provide for every phase of this question.

It will not, therefore, be necessary for me to offer any more than a few suggestions on the subject, which have been so exhaustively treated by others.

I may be borne with, however, for calling your attention to another branch of this subject—that of "reservoirs."

I have always advocated the construction of large reservoirs wherever practicable for the storage of water, and I firmly believe that a general system of reservoirs will go more toward the final settlement of our arid lands than any other means combined.

I may be permitted to call your attention to a paragraph on this subject contained in a former message of mine, submitted November 3, 1876, to wit:

"The filling of these reservoirs during times of high water, in spring and early summer, would work no injury to farms along the streams, while from the supply thus obtained large and fertile tracts of country, which no natural water courses could be reclaimed and made productive.

"The expense of executing such a work on a sufficiently large scale is too great to be undertaken by the state at present, or by individual enterprise, and as the general government has made to other states large grants of swamp lands, which by labor and the expenditure of money have become very valuable, why should not we, with our vast unproductive plains, ask the government to assist us in like manner by a grant of lands, which would enable the state to accomplish this most desirable object?

"I would therefore recommend that you by memorial assist our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States to secure the desired end."

I, therefore, would most respectfully and earnest y reiterate my former recommendation, for I do not believe that the general government will ever appropriate money to construct reservoirs in this or any other state, and if we ever receive any assistance from that source, it will necessarily be by a donation of public lands for that purpose.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The people of the state, without regard to party predilections, are demanding a reform in the conduct of our elections; they have become thoroughly aroused by the methods and abuses which are resorted to, especially in the large cities; so great is the dissatisfaction that many of our reputable citizens decline to take part in them.

While this state of feeling exists, it is evident that something is radically wrong; either the laws are defective or they are not properly executed.

I hope, therefore, that you will pass an election law embracing the main features of the Australian system. Several of our sister states have adopted it, with very satisfactory results.

I have very carefully examined the Wyoming act, based upon this system, and believe that it embodies the essential features necessary to effectually guard the registration and the manner of voting at the polls, thus securing to each elector the right to cast an unbiased vote in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience.

I further recommend that the same rules governing general elections shall be made applicable to the primaries, in order to prevent, if possible, the rascally methods that are continually being perpetrated at such elections. As they have been conducted, the honest voter has had but little to say in the selection of candidates to be voted for at the general elections.

There is no provision in the Australian system for numbering the ballots, as is required by our constitution. However, this can be easily remedied.

RAILROAD LAW.

The republican and democratic parties, in their state convention, by a unanimous vote, passed resolutions advocating the enactment of a railroad law.

The unanimity with which these resolutions were passed by the delegates representing all sections of the state, is an unerring indication of the sentiment of the people on this subject.

Similar resolutions have been adopted by former conventions, but without results, and, in order that you may have the matter properly before you, I will quote the resolutions:

Republican.

Resolved, That the interests of the people of the state require of the next legislature the passage of a wise and judicious railroad law, one in its terms that will be just and fair both to the people and to the railroad corporations; that we believe the public welfare will be best promoted by the appointment of a railroad commission, composed of three men, thoroughly acquainted with the commercial and economic conditions of the state, and that to the end that the rights of the people may be subserved and the interests of the state fostered we demand that whatever railroad law is passed shall provide such commission with the power to revise the rates of freight and passenger charges.

Democratic.

"We hold the railways of the state are public highways, and as such amenable to regulation by the state, and that railway companies should be compelled to operate their lines for the benefit of the public, for a fair compensation and without discrimination; and we demand such effective, but careful, fair and well-considered legislation as will compel them to meet their legal obligations."

I trust that you will carefully consider these resolutions, and evolve from them an effective, wise and judicious law, which will be just and fair alike to the people and to the railroad companies, and providing for the creation of a commission consisting of three persons, empowering them to fully execute and enforce provisions of the law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Owing to the growth and rapid increase of business in the more populous counties of the state, the statutory fees which the county officers have been receiving are largely disproportioned to the amount of labor performed, and responsibility incurred in such offices, and are much larger than it was contemplated they should receive when the present fee system was established.

You should, in my judgment, substitute a system of salaries instead of the present method of payment to such officers; and, in order to do this equitably, it will be necessary to classify the counties of the state, and to grade the salaries to be paid to such officers upon the basis of the population of the respective counties. As a new federal census has just been completed, this can easily be done.

I would recommend that a board be created, whose duty it shall be to make inquiry as to the salaries paid to county officers in other states, and report to the next session of this assembly the results of their inquiries, together with such recommendations as they may deem advisable.

I would recommend that you so amend the law as to make it the duty of the county commissioners, and I would suggest that the same be made broad enough to cover all public officers, including justices of the peace.

Such a schedule should regulate all fees to be paid for the services of all such officers, and provide that every officer receiving fees from any source whatever should at certain stated times make a full report, under oath, to the proper custodian of public funds, and upon the allowance of the amount of salary due to such officer, the balance should be turned into the public treasury. The salaries to be paid to such officers should be fixed at the amount that will justly compensate persons in devoting their time and labors to the duties thereof, and such as would be a just compensation for the responsibility assumed and actual labor performed. Such a law would, in my judgment, prevent many of the evils at present attending our elections, and result in the saving of thousands of dollars annually to the public.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC FUNDS.

The practice of loaning money by officers who are the custodians of public funds, and using the profits arising therefrom for their personal use and benefit, has given rise to much discussion, and has been the subject of litigation in the courts.

After a thorough investigation of the matter, I am unable to find any authority, either in the constitution or in the law, for the loaning of public funds. On the contrary, this is absolutely prohibited.

I find nothing, however, in the constitution preventing the state from receiving interest on deposits of its own money, for its own benefit, if a law be passed enabling it to do so.

I would favor a law authorizing the state treasurer to receive interest for the use of state funds, for the benefit of the state (when such funds are not required for immediate use), and requiring such officers to make semi-annual statements and returns, under oath, showing in detail the amount of money so used, and the profits arising therefrom, for the previous half year.

I would also suggest that the provisions of the law be made applicable to county, city and other treasurers who are responsible for the handling and safe-keeping of public funds, and that penalties be provided for the violation thereof.

METALLIFEROUS MINES.

The last general assembly passed an act dividing the state into three mining districts, and providing for the appointment of an inspector of metalliferous mines, together with an assistant for each district, with certain powers and duties in relation to the inspection of such mines. I am of the opinion that this act does not contain the provisions necessary to effectuate the object which was sought to be attained.

It should provide for the establishment of a method for the conscientious and thorough collection of statistics relating to such mines, and the working thereof, and a place and manner of tabulating and preserving such statistics, so that the public, or any person interested in such matters, could have an easy and convenient means of procuring the desired information.

The accumulation of these statistics, in my judgment, is the principal benefit to be derived from such inspection. California and some other mining states have established what is called a bureau of mining statistics, and the operation thereof has resulted in great satisfaction and public convenience.

Such a bureau could be established in this state without any increased expenditure of money.

These statistics should embrace every fact and feature connected with the production of ores that is obtainable, showing the formation of rocks in which the mines are located, character of ore, amount produced in tons and value thereof, cost of production, and every other fact connected therewith.

Inasmuch as Colorado is the leading mining producing state of the union, the pleasure and benefits to be derived from a proper and careful compilation of our mining statistics, will be readily apparent.

I would recommend that you so amend the law above referred to that it may conform to the suggestions herein contained.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

At the city of Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, will be held a celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, to be known as the World's Columbian exposition.

It is proposed to hold a grand international exposition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the world.

The congress of the United States has ratified the plan by the passage of an act establishing it on a national basis and making it a national institution.

Every patriotic citizen of our common country will take pride in the magnificent results which will undoubtedly be produced.

The various states of the union will, I apprehend, without an exception, provide for the making of an exhibit which will creditably represent its resources.

If we have the financial ability I believe that the state of Colorado would successfully compete for the prize in this great enterprise, for in no other state are the natural resources as varied or as extensive as in our own.

I am heartily in favor of the passage of a bill by you, providing for the organization and establishment of a proper agency for carrying on this work, as I believe we should do it, we can, within the limited means we have and will have at our disposal.

The only recommendation which I would offer in regard to this matter is, that in the framing and passage of such bill the actual condition of our finances be kept in mind.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Within the past few years a number of the best men and women of the state have been zealously working in the cause of charity; their labors have been arduous and incessant, and they have accomplished much in giving relief to the unfortunate and needy, and they deserve the gratitude and esteem of every good citizen of the commonwealth.

They feel the need of state recognition to enable them to extend their sphere of usefulness, and they are asking for the passage of a law by this general assembly, establishing a state board of charities.

There is no expense in, as similar institutions have been established in eighteen states of the union, and the benefits arising from such organizations have proven beyond question.

I would recommend the enactment of a judicious law, creating a board, and vesting it with power and authority to visit and investigate the various benevolent and reformatory institutions of the state, and requiring such board to make semi-annual reports of its proceedings, together with such recommendations as they may deem advisable.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The present general assembly will doubtless be asked to consider many measures, which, if they become laws, will require large appropriations. In many cases the objects may be worthy of consideration, and were the state's finances in a more flourishing condition it might be wisdom to make appropriations for these objects, but we are admonished by the recent decision of the supreme court, not to exceed the constitutional limit in our appropriations, and I may be pardoned in expressing the hope that you will prepare and pass a general appropriation bill early in your session and before other appropriations are made for special purposes.

CONCLUSION.

Many other matters of general interest might be referred to at this time, but fearing to trespass further upon your time, and inasmuch as it is shown by the able and exhaustive message of my predecessor that the various state institutions are in a satisfactory and prosperous condition, and the affairs of the state generally are such as to be a subject of hearty congratulation, it will not be necessary to make any extended reference to them.

A great responsibility rests upon you, for upon the character of the measures which may be enacted at your present session, the future welfare of the state will largely depend, and I trust and believe that when the result of your labors shall have been made public, they will merit and justly receive the hearty and unanimous approval of a grateful constituency.

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Governor.

Illinois Senatorial Caucuses.

CHICAGO, January 15.—The vote in the republican senatorial caucus to-night resulted as follows: Oglesby 34, Farwell 30, Gresham 4, Ross 1, Hamer 1.

SPRINGFIELD, January 15.—Senator Weldon presided at the democratic joint caucus to-night. Allusions to Gov. Palmer were greeted with cheers. The position was assumed that he having been unanimously nominated by the state convention last June, no caucus could add to the strength of this endorsement. The fact that P. M. B. A. members have said that they will not vote for the caucus nominee of either of the leading parties may have had something to do with this conclusion.

A Loss to the Fair.

CHICAGO, January 15.—John W. Root, consulting architect of the World's fair, died to-night of pneumonia. He had been ill but a short time and was this morning supposed to be on the way to recovery. Mr. Root, though only 38 years old, stood at the head of his profession in this city. Upon Mr. Root largely depended the World's fair directory to make the design of the exposition buildings such an artistic success as to command the admiration of every visitor. The selection of his successor will undoubtedly be one of the most difficult tasks the directors have yet encountered.

Prof. Koch's Secret.

BERLIN, January 15.—Prof. Koch's report published to-day describing the composition of his lymph is comparatively brief. It says the lymph consists of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the tubercule bacilli.

Prof. Koch says: "Since publishing, two months ago, the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberculosis, many physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with its properties through their own experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications received by either, my expectations have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect upon tubercular tissues, and is therefore applicable as a very delicate and sure agent for discovering latent and diagnosing doubtful tuberculosis processes.

Strike of Telegraphers.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, January 15.—A majority of the agents and operators of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway in this part of the country will telegraph their resignations to take effect Friday. A. A. Anamosa the business men have signed an agreement to withdraw their patronage from the road unless the operators are reinstated at their former salaries.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, January 15.—Three operators at Marion, on this division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, have gone out, and advices received here say that all the others along the line will probably follow.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 15.—A special to the Tribune from Ottumwa, says that the word has gone forth and the operators and agents along this division of the Milwaukee road will go out to-morrow morning. A few of the operators are out to-day, and the rest wired their resignations to take effect to-morrow. The Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers will stand by the boys, and will give them $30 a month while they are out, if necessary.

A special to the Tribune from Minneapolis, S. D., says the Milwaukee operators, members of the O. R. T., here, are in receipt of a circular letter from officers of the order directing that all their members on the Milwaukee system go out at 7:30 to-morrow morning, and citing Superintendent Earling's proposition to the committee, which was rejected. The circular states that about 450 men are to go out.

Asleep Three Weeks.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., January 15.—Mrs. Melvina White, wife of a farmer of the town of Wheaton, has been asleep for three weeks and all efforts to awaken her have been in vain. She had been suffering from nervous prostration for some time. Several physicians from the city have been called and are puzzled. The sleeping woman has received sufficient nourishment during the period of sickness, being forced occasionally to swallow a little milk. It is believed she cannot long survive.

COLORADO'S CONDITION

Gov. Cooper's Message Submitted to the General Assembly.

Condition of the Finances Explained at Great Length.

Work of the Various Departments for Two Years.

DENVER, January 10.—The Eighth general assembly met in joint session at noon to-day and listened to the reading of the governor's message. The document is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In conformance with the requirement of the organic law of this state, I have the honor to communicate to you a statement of the condition of the affairs of the state, with such recommendations for your consideration, touching the welfare of the people and the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, as have occurred to me during my now concluding executive term. The rapidity which marks the growth and development of a state so wonderful in its resources and possibilities, demands of the legislature, not only wisdom drawn from past conditions, but a most sagacious estimate and interpretation of public requirements in the future.

Your official acts must not be based alone upon affairs as they exist to-day, but must be predicated upon advanced theories suited to the wonderful changes which mark our unexampled progress in all branches of industry; in all the conditions of human life. The past two years have developed the necessity of legislation at the hands of the Eighth general assembly, of the most important and far reaching character, demanding conspicuous ability and the most painstaking and comprehensive labor. Of the unusual and grave responsibilities which confront you, I believe you are fully aware, and I shall only expect to direct your attention to the more pressing legislative requirements which have impressed themselves upon me during my term of office.

STATE FINANCES.

The total debt of the state, November 30, 1890, was as follows:

Outstanding warrants bearing 6 per cent interest	$2,393,854.87
Outstanding certificates of indebtedness bearing 6 per cent interest	86,890.49
Outstanding loco weed certificates, no interest	16,910.24
Capitol building bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest	150,000.00
Total	$2,647,155.90

To offset this amount there are $232,956.57 to the credit of general revenue fund, leaving the principal of the outstanding indebtedness $2,4[illegible]4,2[illegible]6.33, from which amount there is to be deducted the uncollected and delinquent taxes. Of the $2,393,854.87 outstanding warrants the state holds $848,384.57 in the several investment funds. The $150,000 of the capitol building bonds have been purchased by the public school investment fund. The auditor of state, in his report for the fiscal year, after estimating deductions for uncollectable taxes, gives the total debt in excess of revenue as $887,498.83.

In the contemplation of this total indebtedness, it is but fair to state that less than one-tenth thereof has been created by the outgoing administration, and that the only single year in which there has not been an excess of warrants issued has been the year just closed.

The records of finance of the state show that this indebtedness was created in administrations as follows:

1877 and 1878 To warrants drawn	$322,521.59	
To certificates of indebtedness	29,361.36	
Total	$351,882.95	
By revenue		$303,868.42
To over issue	$48,014.53	
1879 and 1880 To warrants drawn	307,632.32	
To certificates of indebtedness	58,241.29	
Total	$365,873.61	
By revenue		$353,988.19
To over-issue	$11,885.42	
1881 and 1882 To warrants drawn	524,893.75	
To certificates of indebtedness	115,802.99	
Total	$640,696.74	
By revenue		$520,348.08
To over issue	$120,348.66	
1883 and 1884 To warrants drawn	959,990.74	
To certificates of indebtedness	125,873.02	
To loco certificates	116,944.10	
Total	$1,202,807.86	
By revenue		$641,233.13
To over-issue	561,574.73	
1885 and 1886 To warrants drawn	840,051.87	
To certificates of indebtedness	31,051.53	
Total	$871,103.40	
By revenue		$767,473.63
To over-issue	$103,629.77	
1887 and 1888 To warrants drawn	886,390.41	
To certificates of indebtedness	85,891.50	
Total	$972,281.91	
By revenue		$792,372.72
To over-issue	$179,909.19	
1889 and 1890 To warrants drawn	1,200,626.39	
To certificates of indebtedness	4,410.84	
Total	$1,205,037.23	
By revenue		$1,122,743.34
To over-issue.	$82,293.89	

I regard the financial condition of the state as a matter of the greatest importance for your early consideration. The questions involved are vital and the necessity for their solution urgent. In view of the increasing requirements of government, as population and the affairs of the industry of the state continue to grow and multiply, under the present conditions, the appropriations must not only increase, but the aggregate of warrants now outstanding must suffer indefinite delay in liquidation. Not only this, but there is fear that the wisest legislation may soon fail to provide for the current demands of executive business. It is a self evident proposition that with ample surplus in the general funds of the state, all outstanding indebtedness will be liquidated without the need of special provision. But unfortunately, the constitutional basis of our revenue resources was restricted to the conditions and surroundings of an early day when the greater requirements of the progressive present were not contemplated. With over $1,000,000 of surplus in the several funds of the state, it does not seem other than just to the credit of the commonwealth, nor in line with that ordinary business method which actuates a man in the prosecution of his private business, that over $800,000 of the obligations of the state should remain due and unpaid. Respecting these unpaid warrants I quote from the report of the attorney general as follows: "Warrants may be unconstitutional in an absolute sense, as where the subject matter of the appropriation is not within the legislative power, and they may be unconstitutional in a special sense, as where the subject matter is within the legislative power, but the amount issued in a particular year exceeds the revenues of that year; in fact, the latter class can, in no just sense, be denominated unconstitutional, but they are rather to be considered as inoperative because of lack of available funds to pay them. To this latter class belong the excess warrants under consideration or at least nearly all of them. It is perfectly competent for the legislature to vivify these inoperative warrants by an express sanction of their validity and by providing the means and machinery for their payments." In my inaugural address to the Seventh general assembly I referred to the financial conditions of the state in the following language: "The anomalous condition is presented that the state indebtedness is steadily increasing while, at the same time, the surplus in the treasury is growing with equal pace. I do not think it will present itself to the sober judgment of the people as good business or good politics for a state to have on hand some $800,000 lying idle in its treasury and at the same time be paying interest at a high rate on an indebtedness for a like amount. Aside from the direct loss in the way of interest to the state, the accumulation of such a vast sum in the treasury is a constant source of temptation and danger." At this time I have no reason to change the views I entertained at the opening of my term of office, in fact, intimate consideration of the financial situation and close study of the subject has confirmed me in the belief that from the surplus in special funds of the state should be paid the outstanding warrants, and I therefore recommend that this legislature pass a healing act expressly establishing the validity of this over-issue of warrants, and that the state treasurer be required to purchase these warrants with the surplus in any of the special funds of the state. I believe that the conditions of the state treasurer's bond should be so changed that sureties thereon shall be responsible for whatever funds he come into his hands, instead of limiting the liability to $500,000.

As a matter of benefit to the state treasury, however slight it may be, I would suggest the abolition of all bounties; of the general indebtedness $16,910.24 is the suppression of the loco weed. During the past two years the state for wolf and coyote scalps, $[illegible]; for bear scalps, $4,887.55; for [illegible] scalps, $[illegible], making a total of $24,681.05. The bounties for 1890 are in excess of those of 1889, which, in the language of the treasurer, "is a proof of importation rather than extermination." Such monies might profitably be diverted in the direction of industrial development or saved entirely to the general fund. A gratifying feature in the matter of the revenues of the state has impressed me in connection with the report of the secretary of state and the superintendent of insurance. The large amount of fees collected and remitted to the state treasurer during the past two years indicates a volume of business and a care and faithfulness in its discharge which would doubtless have attracted your attention had I not considered it worthy of special mention. In this connection it is a matter for general congratulation that for the first time in the history of the state preparation for the session of the general assembly, furnishing of rooms, halls, apartments, etc., with all the paraphernalia for work is accomplished without any outlay. The report of the secretary of state will more fully indicate his careful and commendable action in this behalf.

INTEREST ON STATE FUND

Under former administrations the practice of the state treasurer in receiving the benefit of the interest on deposit on state funds in banks, has received little or no attention from the public. Within the past few years, however, this irregularity has been the source of bitter complaint, and, in my opinion, not without good reason. Meeting the disfavor of press and people, the question of legal right to such use of public funds has been taken into the courts on a suit to recover the interest thus received by the treasurers, preceding the present incumbent in office. Upon the examination of the laws of other states regulating the duties and responsibilities of their treasurers I find but slight precedent for such practice. Under the laws of Indiana it is a penal offense for the state treasurer to loan money belonging to the state, and none is, therefore, placed at interest. In Michigan the state funds are loaned the banks and the state receives 3 per cent interest thereon. In Massachusetts the state funds are deposited in three classes of national banks, drawing a monthly interest of 2½, 3 and 3½ per cent per annum. In Connecticut the treasurer is authorized to deposit any funds in his hands belonging to the state with any national or state banks, the state to receive all interest; no deposit to exceed 25 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus. In Illinois, Ohio and Kansas the money is kept in a vault in the state treasurer's office and none of it is authorized to be loaned. It is unnecessary to multiply precedents to show that the practice which has prevailed in Colorado is an extraordinary assumption of privilege. It is my conviction that the state should provide its own safety deposit vaults for its funds, and neither the state nor its treasurer should receive interest thereon. A liberal salary should be paid to the treasurer himself and his assistants. That it should be lawful for the state to realize a profit by interest on its funds while in this use I will not dispute, but such practice places the state nominally in the attitude of a broker on the markets, and indirectly it becomes involved in the general finances of communities; a competitor with its sovereign people for business. But if any profit is to be derived from the deposit of state funds, the state should receive the benefit and not the treasurer. As to the right and practice of the state treasurer in receiving such interest, the reasons why it should be forbidden are many and obvious.

BALLOT REFORM.

The demand for laws to better protect the elective franchise and to bring the debauch of the ballot has become national in its character. Fifteen states have already adopted a reformed and improved voting system, based upon what is called the Australian ballot system. In Colorado the press and people of all parties stand as a unit for legislation which shall hereafter render impossible the outrageous practices which have made elections in the past, in this state, a travesty on citizenship and a menace to our social fabric and form of government. I am not prepared to unqualifiedly recommend the Australian system entire. The better features of the laws of Massachusetts and New York in this regard, if enacted into a law, would, in my opinion, give to us the best results. Our people should have, no matter by what method accomplished, or by what system termed, a correct official ballot furnished by public authority to the voters at polls, and marked by each voter in private at the polls and then and there deposited, and if it may be done, I would urge a provision regarding election expenses; an affidavit setting forth what amounts a candidate for office has expended in his campaign, to be filed with his oath of office; any concealment or evasion in this regard to be reason for conviction of perjury and removal from office.

THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

An institution of the state of first importance in its relation to the state and the extent of whose business has increased many fold in the past two years, is the state land board. The vast public domain, ceded to Colorado by the general government for purposes of the highest order and of the deepest concern to the people; for the promotion, protection, improvement, and disposition of which the state board of land commissioners has been created, constitutes a public trust of unusual magnitude and involves responsibilities of the most grave and far reaching character. The land record, and at times conflicting awards governing this board, the diversified character of the lands, and the conditions under which they may be disposed of, the great territory over which these possessions are scattered, the rapidity, and, at all times, changing conditions which affect their value, present and prospective, and the necessity for carefully considering the effect which a transaction in one piece of land may have upon the present or future value of other land still in possession of the state; these and others are ever complicated and ever present questions devolving upon the members of this land board most onerous duties and responsibilities, and demanding close, constant and watchful attention to considerations, only performed. The land board is presently composed of the governor, the secretary of state, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction, with a register elected by these officers. These same officers, or some of them, are members of other state boards and bodies provided by law, and each of these, in the proper discharge of the duties of the office to which they are respectively elected, has demands upon his time and capabilities sufficient to fully employ and consume both. The result, therefore, with this department of the government has seemed to me to be that its administration devolved by the constitution upon officers who are unable, in connection with their other duties, to give it the deliberate and careful attention which its importance requires. Public dissatisfaction, to some extent, must naturally result from the existing condition even when the administration does the best that can be done under the circumstances. I believe some provision for the appointment, or election of a land board entirely independent of and distinct from any other state office, the members of which could devote their time and abilities to the duties devolving upon them as members exclusively of the state land board, would bring to that department an oversight and control, a business like and prudent dispatch of public affairs, commensurate with their importance. The administration of this division of the state government has much vexed the public mind, and not less the officers upon whom its administration devolved during my term. Charges of fraud and favoritism have been publicly made in connection with the disposal of the public lands. It is therefore due to the people that the administration of this department should be thoroughly investigated, and I recommend that you appoint a committee of your ablest men to take the matter in hand and go to the very bottom of every charge of fraud, favoritism or wrong that may be brought before such committee. It is due to public morality that a clear, unbiased report of the findings of such committee be laid before the general assembly and published for the information of the people. I refrain from the expression of any private opinion as to the motive or the character of the accusations brought against the administration of this department, but I desire above all things that the investigation had may be so thorough as to leave nothing concealed, and that the report of the committee may be absolutely fearless and fair, sparing not the highest nor doing less than justice to the humblest, and I am authorized to say that this desire is participated in by every member of the board.

SUPREME COURT.

Some plan should be devised to relieve the supreme court from the present overcrowded condition of its docket. Any system of relief, to be effective, must be based upon a limitation of the number of cases upon which that court may exercise jurisdiction. At the same time some appellate tribunal should be provided to review the possible errors in cases not within the jurisdiction of the supreme court, for often the smaller cases involve rights as important to the individual citizen as cases involving greater amounts are to others. I respectfully refer you to the suggestions on this subject contained in the report of the attorney general, which I commend for your consideration.

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY AND COURT OFFICERS

It is an undisputed fact that in certain counties of this state, the fees received under provisions of existing laws by county officers are far in excess of just compensation for the labor performed. I say in some counties, for there are counties in the state where the fees do not constitute adequate compensation. It is further a fact, generally accepted, that, outside of the unjust tax imposed upon the people by the exorbitant income received by county officers of certain counties, these immense revenues enable political factions to continue themselves in power to the detriment of good government and public morals. Of course the fee system cannot be abolished; the general fund should not pay for recording the instruments of individuals nor for litigation, and I do not consider that the fees now provided by law to be paid to officers of courts and officers of the counties should be reduced; these are not exorbitant for the individual service performed. But a maximum yearly salary should be provided for officers of the counties, fees collected in excess of a stated sum to be by the respective officers remitted to the county treasurer. I recommend an enactment for the purpose of regulating compensation of county and court officers that shall divide the counties of this state into, say, four classes. Counties of the first class to contain a population of over 75,000; counties of the second class to contain a population of over 50,000; counties of the third class to contain a population of over 25,000; counties of the fourth class to include all those having less than 25,000 population. Basing estimates upon the volume of business as indicated by the population, salaries could be established for each county and court officer; the law providing that this salary should not be received by the officer unless the fee collected less other expenses of the office reach that stated sum; that when that stated sum had been collected in fees, the residue should be remitted to the county treasurer quarterly with detailed statement.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

It is to be regretted that, at this particular juncture so important to all the states in the union, there should be the necessity for the consideration of plans for scrupulous economy in the administration of government in Colorado. Under existing conditions I find it difficult to suggest any definite plan by which an appropriation for the purpose of a proper representation of the varied and unlimited resources of our state at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893 can be made, but I earnestly trust that the combined wisdom of the Eighth general assembly may be applied to the solution of the problem with satisfactory results. While in all matters of general government we should adhere strictly to the obligations and methods imposed by constitutional limitations, touching the uses of public funds, I must, in advance of legislation providing for the World's fair appropriation, deprecate any opposition to such a measure arising out of a mere abstract idea of economy. I cannot believe that in this matter true economy, which always contemplates the liberal use of money in profitable investment, will be confounded with the false economy of stinginess. For the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products and the general development of the state at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893 I recommend the creation of a state commission and that the World's Columbian commissioners and the lady managers of the World's Columbian commission from this state and their respective alternates be ex officio members, and that a liberal appropriation be made therefor; and would suggest that in considering the appropriation proper provision be made for a complete and creditable display of the work of the women of this state. As the time intervening between this and the session of 1893 will be required for preparatory work and during this time the greater part of the money must be expended. Other states of the west, younger in settlement, and of less population, have agreed upon appropriations which, in all probability, will be much larger than Colorado can at this time afford; but it is possible with the advantage of a good organization for the plans and details of the work, a great deal could be accomplished in an economical way.

REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

It will devolve upon the legislature to redistrict the state for purpose of legislative representation under the changed and advanced condition of population. It will occur to you that the state should be redistricted to the convenience of the people as voters, and to the intelligent representation upon the floor of your body of varied interests and industries of the state.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

It is neither the purpose of this document nor the disposition of myself to indulge in any suggestion with reference to railroad legislation, bordering upon what may be termed "the popular idea." No agency has been so potent in the upbuilding of this great state as the railroads, whose construction with intrepidity, foresight and the expenditure of vast sums of money, to all sections of the state, has rendered our present unprecedented development possible; but it is demanded by the people that the great power thus gained by the railroad corporations should be held in conservative abeyance to the public welfare, and that such laws should be enacted as should be just and fair to both corporation and the citizen. A board of commissioners, with ample powers to adjudicate questions arising between the people and railroad company, should, in my opinion, be provided for. Salaries and expenses should be provided which would enable this state to secure the very best members, the very best ability, the highest capacity for so important a trust. In support of and for the guidance of this board of railroad commissioners a law should be enacted clearly setting forth the rights of the people, the privileges of the railroads, and the powers of the commission; and the law should be so framed as to render the decisions of the commission immediately operative and effective. I again refer you to the recommendations contained in my address to the last general assembly.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The conduct of the state penitentiary is commended by the commissioners and officers of that institution, while the recent improvements, giving more room and ensuring the better care of prisoners, relieves the state of the odium of that character of incarceration which renders necessary prison reform societies. But the room and conveniences are still inadequate and I would recommend the appropriation asked, for the construction of male and female departments, repairing shops, new machinery, and for state garden and repairing the lime kilns. The completion of the state ditch is a thing to be desired, inasmuch as the revenue therefrom would materially aid in supporting the prison. Burning lime, manufacturing brick, raising hogs and cutting stone, are the principal employment of the convicts. The question of the establishment of workshops in the penitentiary is again under consideration. It is urged in favor of this policy that the convicts would be given employment that would be remunerative to the state and beneficial to themselves because of enabling them to leave the prison with trades whereby to earn an honest livelihood. I am impressed with the belief that the convicts at the penitentiary should be provided with employment. I do not believe that the law contemplated that criminals should be incarcerated in the penitentiary in idleness. The necessity providing against their escape while at the same time they are not provided with employment, reduces the sentences of many criminals to that of solitary confinement. Furthermore, I believe that there is no good and sufficient reason why the convicts should not better their own condition. Give to each day of their punishment a round of duties; provide them with some trade by which they might thereafter earn their livelihood and, at the same time, by means of their labor while under sentence, earn to the fund of the institution a sum which would go far toward reducing the tax imposed upon all classes of people for its support. Revenge is not the theory of our laws "In forming the plan of these penitentiary houses, the principal objects, have been by sobriety, cleanliness and medical assistance, by regular series of labor, by confinement during the intervals of work, and by due religious instruction, to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to inure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and to teach both the principle and practice of every Christian and moral duty." Persons confined in prison have, of course, the same human loves, affection and solicitude for their unfortunate families and those dependent upon them as have others. Nothing so embitters the mind and prevents the rise in the human heart of those better emotions, that it is part of the theory of confinement to engender, as the withholding from the prisoner all hope of being able to aid those dependent upon him and the exclusion from him of all opportunity to participate in the result of long years of labor. Interdiction is of all things the most discouraging; and if we would encourage those sentiments which would make the convict desire to raise himself out of and beyond the criminal class when his confinement is at end, our laws should be so framed that he might have a fair share of the results of his own labor. This would hold out to him an inducement to greater effort and encourage him to the knowledge that, even though fallen he is not without power to lend a helping hand to those involved in his own ruin, and often times to save them from dependence upon the cold charity of the world, or if it be that none are dependent upon him, it would still stimulate by the consciousness that his industry had accumulated something for himself when his confinement was ended. I earnestly recommend that our laws on this subject be so framed that a fair account be kept of the earnings of each convict, placed to the credit of the convict, to be paid him on his departure, or to be regularly remitted to such person as the convict shall direct. I am aware that this view is not shared by many who would consider the employment of prison labor as an unjust competition with free labor, but I have yet to be convinced that such would possibly be the case, and certainly the experience with the state prisoners in Kansas, Illinois and other states, justifies no such conclusion. The enactment of a law by the last legislature for a reformatory, though its establishment failed for lack of funds, indicates the opinion of our people that there are two or more classes of offenders within our prisons and that some separation or classification of them should be made. I recommend that a law be enacted directing that, within the penitentiary, as near as may be the prisoners convicted of offences involving the greater degrees of turpitude, be kept in wards or sections, separate and apart from those guilty of crimes less heinous and who do not properly belong to the criminal classes.

EXECUTION OF DEATH PENALTY

A law enacted by the Seventh general assembly, providing for the private execution of malefactors at the state penitentiary at Canon City has been in operation for two years. As removing from the contemplation of people at large the details of horrors and awful presence of this dread punishment it has sustained the motives underlying the enactment, but I suggest that to impose upon one official, the warden of the penitentiary, the revolting duty of executing the death penalty upon every criminal convicted is not a humane requirement of law, and I recommend that the law be so amended that the sheriff of the county in which the crime of murder is committed shall at the state penitentiary in each case execute the decree of the court. By this means this unpleasant obligation, among the duties of criminal officers would not be borne by one individual. The law should also provide that the executive should be notified as soon as the exact day of the execution is fixed.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

I recommend to your consideration the establishment of a state board of charities, for the supervision of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state, with full visitorial and advisory power. Thirteen boards of this character are now established in as many different states of the union, and according to official reports they have not only been productive of great good in the line of a common humanity, but have proven a very effective check to extravagances and abuses. Following so closely in the footsteps of those older states which have devoted so much philanthropic thought and effort to the alleviation of suffering, to securing the moral laws, the reformation of the wrongdoer, the comfort of the afflicted, the humane treatment of the criminal classes for their ultimate betterment by the establishment in Colorado of a state board, we would place this state in the advance and that better, righter and more beneficent progress in the uplifting of mankind.

IMMIGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The past five years constitute a period of great advancement in Colorado. Each succeeding year works an increased ratio in the growth of population and the development of wealth in the state. During the past two years special attention has been called to the great material resources and many natural advantages of Colorado through the medium of the bureau of immigration. In the creation of this valuable auxiliary department of the state it was the purpose of the Seventh general assembly to adopt an organized and authoritative system of advertising the resources of Colorado, to aid and encourage immigration and promote industrial development. The work of the bureau in this behalf has been faithful and effective, and that it has been productive of good fruits is unquestionable. The tide of western immigration increases each year. In distant states and countries whence the people come there is great want of information concerning the true conditions in the states and territories of the west, and the migrating home seeker selects his point of destination according to the impression formed in his mind before leaving his native place. Such impressions are usually conveyed through the instrumentality of the various kinds of immigration enterprises adopted by the respective state governments. In this way the peculiar advantages of every section of the new country are becoming better known and there is a sharp competition between the states for a fair proportion of desirable immigration. Colorado has world wide fame as a producer of gold and silver; but to her agricultural advantages and her innumerable resources of coal and stone and iron, and the innumerable articles for manufacture and commerce, comparatively little is known beyond our own borders. The most tangible and convincing evidence of her superior advantages in all these things were presented by the bureau of immigration in its exposition of state products at St. Louis last fall. Such exhibitions of the state's capabilities cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial. In many ways this institution has proven its value in promoting the welfare of the state. In many respects its effectiveness may be augmented and I would respectfully recommend its maintenance and the cordial co-operation of the people in its work.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The unavailability of the fund appropriated by the Seventh general assembly for the establishment of a soldiers' and sailors' home in this state has estopped any work even of a preliminary character in the establishment of this very excellent and popular institution. The law provided for the location of the home in the San Luis valley, but since the enactment locating the home in that section of the state many reasons have been urged why a more central point should be selected. I commend to your consideration the suggestion that congress be memorialized to donate to the state the section of land upon which the Fort Lyon buildings are located for a site for the home. The government buildings already located upon this piece of reservation, at a very small outlay, could be made immediately available for the purpose of the soldiers' and sailors' home, thus saving to the state, for the present at least, outlay in constructing buildings.

INSANE ASYLUM.

In the insane asylum, its grounds and its appointments, the state owns a property valued at $[illegible]5,900. The affairs of this institution are, with few exceptions, in good condition, and, upon the whole, managed with economy. Nevertheless, the wants of the asylum are numerous. Owing to its overcrowded condition it is the opinion of the asylum commissioners that another asylum is needed and its construction in the northern part of the state is suggested. Sufficient appropriation for an additional wing for males and a new building in the place of the old one for females, is asked for. The old building in its present condition is declared to be both unsafe and unhealthy. I do not understand that the apparent necessity for so much additional room is indicative of an excess of insanity among the native people as compared with the mental condition in other states where the proportion to the population is less, but believe it must be ascribed to the cosmopolitan and itinerant character of a large per cent of the people who come among us.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction which will be laid before you, shows a condition of affairs in that department, which, I think cannot fail to inspire a proud sense of satisfaction among so public spirited a people as ours of Colorado. I feel that I am only doing justice to my own convictions to embrace this opportunity to say that a more faithful, capable and upright officer than Professor Dick the people of Colorado have never had in their service. The school department of our state has always been administered with conscientious earnestness and, generally, with ability, but the term of Professor Dick will, I think, be found to constitute an era in its history of progress. Possessing an admirable administrative harmony, he has drawn the ablest educators of the state to a cordial support of his efforts, and with their aid has diffused a fresh energy and a high professional spirit among the body of teachers. For so high a duty so ably and so pleasantly done I do not think the fathers and mothers and teachers of the state would willingly see me withhold this public acknowledgement of the eminent service of Professor Dick. He has raised the standard of service in his department and has made the office of state superintendent of public instruction more difficult to fill to the satisfaction of the people. His very excellent report so fully sets forth all necessary information as to the condition of our schools that I am relieved of the necessity of advising you thereon, further than to refer you to his report.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The successful prosecution of mining, particularly for the precious metals, is dependent very largely upon the technical knowledge of such branches as are usually taught in a school of mines. With this view the school of mines at Golden was established. Its establishment contemplated expensive operations in the field, as well as a thorough study of mineralogy and the practical appliances in the school. The bill which has been for so long a time pending in congress, providing certain funds to aid Colorado in support of this school, should it become a law, would give all the assistance necessary in the prosecution of field work, and be of incalculable benefit to the business of mining. Thus far, however, the school has been obliged to depend upon its own resources in this department, but the results have been as satisfactory as could be expected. During the past year an additional school building has been erected for the accommodation of the library, electrical department, museum, gymnasium and laboratory at a cost of $35,000. The year ends with merely an even balance in the treasury. Among the improvements asked for is an additional building or annex, devoted to appliances of mechanical engineering, at a cost of $30,000, and an increase of laboratory space at a cost of $[illegible]. It is a rea-

sonable proposition that if the school of mines were provided with ample funds to carry on all the purposes for which it was created it would be fully remunerative in its operations by teaching economical processes in all the departments of mining.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture gives abundant evidence of the great usefulness of the agricultural college at Fort Collins, in the instruction of the students in the class room and the field, laboratory and workshop; in the operations of the experiment stations in determining differences in connection with the cultivation and adaptability of different crops to this state and its general work in the higher cultivation of the grains and grasses and other products of the farm. By decision of the supreme court, December, 1889, affecting appropriations for state institutions, a large part of the agricultural college funds was withheld at a time when an additional building, for which the money was provided had been provided, was under construction. Under their contracts, the officers of the institution were obliged to complete the building. For this purpose they borrowed a sum amounting, in principal and interest, to $9,581.96. The board of agriculture request that this money be refunded, and I respectfully recommend such legislation. From all sources the college will have a total fund of $87,000 for support and expansion in 1891, and the outlook is promising. Owing to the impossibility of collecting agricultural statistics, the secretary recommends that that department be abolished and the law in respect thereto repealed.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

This valuable institution of learning is conducted on business principles and is in a sound financial condition. Recent improvements have added greatly to its facilities and accommodations for the work of various departments. A new dormitory for young ladies is one of the improvements needed for future use.

THE DEAF AND BLIND

The Colorado school for the deaf and blind is in a prosperous condition, with a present attendance of 140. This institution is a special department of the public school system, seeking to develop the mental, moral and physical capabilities of the children who are deprived of one or more of their faculties. In this the school is doing good work, the children not only acquiring education, but earning various trades and accomplishing themselves in such arts as are within their limited capabilities. With a liberal appropriation for the past two years a commodious building for school purposes has been erected and other improvements made. For further improvements an appropriation is asked. Among the more urgent needs of the institution is a new dormitory, the old one being regarded as the chief cause of sickness among the inmates.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The state Industrial school of Golden is an institution of growing benefit. The average daily attendance at school during the past year was 145. The appropriation of $20,000 of the last general assembly for the erection of a much needed addition having been withdrawn under a decision of the supreme court, the building is crowded to its utmost capacity and the sum of $28,000 is now asked for the construction of additional room. The school is also in need of additional land for cultivation by the juvenile inmates.

I desire to impress upon your minds the necessity for some better and more humane provision for this institution. Only those are committed to this school who are of such tender years as preclude the supposition that they belong to the criminal classes. Many, perhaps, most of them are sent there for minor and venial offences instigated or impelled by poverty and neglect. Some, be it said with shame, are sent there on the complaint of parents, for no better reason than to rid themselves of their natural obligation. We should not so conduct this institution as to beget in the tender and impressionable minds of the inmates the idea that they are really criminals and have a ready-fitted consideration for the present and hope for the future. Let those having them in charge bear the relation of teachers, not guards. Provide means for educating them along the lines taught in our common schools and instruct each of them in some useful trade that may hereafter provide them support. This institution stands in the place of a parent and we have no right to assume charge of the lives of these boys and refuse the obligation to acquit them for future citizenship. An ample appropriation should be made for educating them and for instructing them in the various useful trades, if we would not hereafter accuse ourselves of failing now to discharge our duty.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The State Normal school is a creation of the past year. With the view of completing the school system of the state the friends of the public schools ask for its endowment. Such an institution is one of the urgent demands of a rapidly growing native population. Thus the young men and women of the state have as good opportunities for preparation for teaching as they can find in other states. It remains for the general assembly to make such provision for the financial support of the normal school as will meet its necessities. Nearly 100 teachers are already in training, the school having opened its doors October 6, 1890. Thus far the state is indebted to the city of Greeley, in the county of Weld, for every dollar invested in this school. An appropriation is now asked for the construction of the additional buildings and other improvements to meet pressing requirements.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

The total available funds for the prosecution of work on the capitol building, December ..., 1890, were as follows:

Balance on hand to credit of Capitol Building Fund	$29,245 57
Capitol Building bonds	150,000
For Sale of Lots	16,000
Total	$195,245 57

That the progress of construction must necessarily be slow for want of ample funds is a misfortune. The objection of our citizens to voting additional money for the building must arise either from a false idea of economy or from a want of understanding as to the urgent need and advantages of a permanent residence for the executive departments of the government. Among the special funds whose surplus is available is the internal improvement fund. I see no reason why the erection of the state capitol building does not constitute in the completest sense the highest type of permanent internal improvements, and in attaining this view I see no reason why this fund could not immediately supply the means for carrying on the work of constructing a state capitol building, carrying to the earliest possible completion this edifice which is so much demanded by the exigencies in the administration of state affairs and will go so far in comporting with the dignity and prosperity of the commonwealth. The report of the board of capitol managers sets forth in detail the progress of the work on the building and the requirements for the future.

NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW SERVANTS.

In justice to a numerous class of citizens of the state, I would respectfully recommend the enactment of a law imposing responsibilities for injuries arising from the negligence of fellow servants. Under the interpretation of the law of the state in federal courts, there is no responsibility for the maiming or killing of employes by accident, if there is evidence that another fellow employe is in any degree responsible for the accident. The greater number of serious accidents occur through the neglect, the mistake, misfortune or other agency of the men in the same employment. The law now relieves the employer almost entirely of liability and offers no recourse for employes. It would appear equally unfair on the other hand if the employers were held responsible for injuries under all circumstances. This responsibility should be so equitably divided that the question of the justness of all such claims and the amount of damages demanded and paid would be adjusted in accordance with the circumstances after the thorough investigation of each particular case.

INEQUALITIES OF ASSESSMENT.

In view of the growing inequalities of assessment which exist in some of the counties, I deem it advisable that some uniform schedule should be established as far as practicable. It is shown in the auditor's report that in one county the assessment upon animals, as for instance, horses, is placed fully fifty per cent more or less than the assessment on the same animals in another county. In some instances the assessment is excessive, while in others it is too small by not less than 100 per cent of the customary tax levy. In reference to the discrepancy that is universal in assessors' returns between assessed and real values and numbers, I desire only to say that the state does not receive one-half the revenue to which it is entitled from taxation, and while no radical change is desirable, an improvement in this respect would add greatly to the welfare and revenue of the state.

SPECIAL TAXES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The maximum tax levied is at present four mills on the dollar. The special tax levied for various special purposes is one and seventeen-thirtieths mills, as follows.

Mute and blind	1-5
State university	1-5
State agricultural college	1-5
School of mines	1-5
Insane asylum	1-5
Stock inspection	1-15
Capitol building	1-2

Leaving 2 13-30 for general purposes. It appears to me that the special taxes are out of all proportion to the amounts levied for general revenue, except the capitol building tax. It appears to me further that in the case of several institutions, each of which has 1-5 of a mill, some one or more at least must receive a larger amount for its yearly support and its growing needs than it is entitled to as compared with the demands of other institutions which receive an equal amount only. Under the constitution, when the total assessed value shall have reached $300,000,000, the highest rate of taxation must not thereafter exceed 2 mills. If these special institution taxes shall then continue it would leave for the general revenue 13-30 of a mill only, less than 1-2 mill. At the present ratio of increase in valuation, it is not improbable that our assessed valuation will reach $300,000,000 within two years. As a matter of fact, if assessments were made as contemplated by law, our valuation for the purpose of taxation is far in excess of that sum to-day. I recommend your consideration of the suggestion that the special tax levies for these various institutions, except the capitol, be repealed, and that the legislature make direct appropriation in such an amount as the several institutions may need and thus control from session to session the amount of money that is devoted to these various purposes, and directing exactly their expenditure. Whatever sum is appropriated for the several state institutions should be a sum certain and definite, and no separate tax rate involving the wholly unnecessary labor of separating accounting without any possible advantage to the state or taxpayers.

EXCESSIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

After the decision of the supreme court in answer to questions submitted to them from my office in September, 1889, the officers of state were compelled to declare certain appropriations made by the Seventh general assembly unavailable. Thus there stand upon our statute books certain acts authorizing expenditures of money for purposes, more or less desirable, but with no fund available to carry out the acts, and with little prospect that the financial conditions in the near future will be more auspicious. I recommend the repeal of all acts of appropriation authorizing the expenditure of moneys beyond the estimated revenues of the state. In fact, in this line, I urge the repeal of all laws for appropriations not absolutely necessary for the government of state affairs and the advancement of the interests of the people. In this line of retrenchment all acts calling for appropriations from the general fund for the militia, or any officer thereof, should, in my opinion, be repealed and provision should be made that all such payments should come exclusively from the military poll tax fund, which is entirely adequate.

REDUCING EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT

For the purpose mainly of gathering industrial labor and other statistics and for the purpose of subjecting certain occupations to the supervision of the state, provision is now made under the law for various offices, which, in my opinion, might be consolidated under a general statistical head and fully as efficacious results thereby secured, and no little expense saved to the state.

STATE SUPPLIES.

The law regarding the purchase of supplies for the various departments of the state should be more definite and specific. There are now provisions of a general nature for purchasing under written contracts, but often it happens that, from failure to receive bids, inability to make satisfactory contracts, exhaustion of supplies purchased and other unforeseen contingencies, it becomes necessary to purchase special articles or to secure special service not covered by contract made or provided in the statute. In all these latter instances, the action of the purchasing agent should require the previous sanction of the governor, and all vouchers should be approved both by the secretary of state and the governor before payment. I also recommend the enactment of a law requiring the secretary of state to take a receipt from the proper officer of each house for all supplies furnished the general assembly, and that proper regulations be made to hold that officer responsible for the proper disbursement of the same.

IRRIGATION.

Upon this most vital subject not enough can be said within the proper limits of this message to be of great service in your deliberations. The last legislature provided for the appointment of a commission charged with the special duty of thoroughly considering the subject of the use of water in the various requirements of life, and to report such an entire system of laws to govern that subject as experience guided by the decisions of our own and other courts appear to them as advisable and necessary, with their reports should also be considered the very able report of the present state engineer.

It would appear from this last named report that no system of laws providing for state control of waters will be effective in practical operation unless ample and carefully guarded power is reposed in the officer mainly charged with such control. Theoretical power subject to be interfered with is of little value or use since the interference usually, perhaps always, comes when the interests most dependent upon water are the least able to afford the interference. Too great care can not, therefore, be given such regulations as relate to the police power over the waters of the state, lest on the one hand no efficient practical power is conferred, or lest on the other too strenuous regulations fall within either constitutional or equitable prohibition. The importance of this subject in its relation to the material prosperity of the state is strikingly presented by the fact that there are now in the state more than 4,000 miles of ditches, 3,925,-668 acres of land under ditch and 3,344,-385 acres irrigated, as shown by the state engineer's report. In this connection I desire to call your attention to that portion of the report of the state engineer referring to the appropriation for internal improvements. The total sum of $249,500 was originally appropriated. Of this sum $95,886.17 remains unexpended in the treasury. This report will furnish you the necessary information as to the acts of the various boards appointed to carry on works of internal improvements.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

It is a matter of injustice to the people and a source of injury to the financial reputation of the state at large, that the commissioners of county do, under the existing statutes, create county debts. A most stringent law should be enacted if we would prevent a continuance of this ruinous policy. The affairs of the counties of the state should be conducted from the revenues derived from taxation, and the expenses of any county should not be permitted to exceed that revenue. In a number of the counties the warrants are far in excess of the revenue, and unless a halt is called in the management of the finances of some of the counties of the state their condition will become such that it will be almost impossible to conduct a county government therein.

REPORTS.

All reports which by law are required to be made to me and which have been received are herewith transmitted. I omit reference under special heads of the reports of the adjutant general, coal mine inspector, metalliferous mine inspector, dairy commissioner, fish commissioner, forest commissioner, state board of cattle inspectors, state veterinary sanitary board and state historical society. By this omission I am not to be understood as detracting from the importance of such reports in consideration of the condition of the state and a correct conception of its affairs. The special recommendations in each of these should receive your careful attention, coming as they do from officers well qualified to discharge their duties and whose close and meritorious study of the various subjects committed to them make their opinions and recommendations more than ordinarily valuable and would be an indispensable guide in your efforts for needed legislation.

CONCLUSION.

The necessity for the exercise of the greatest economy in appropriations for specific purposes, in providing for the administration of public affairs for the next two years, and in conducting the business of the legislature itself, I am sure is fully impressed upon your minds. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe the people of Colorado have confidence that your acts in these regards will be marked by the highest type of intelligence and the truest conception of public duty.

The decision of our supreme court makes it imperative that appropriations should not exceed the estimated annual revenues. There are appropriations that are absolutely necessary and must be made; make no others until just and proper provision is made for the payment of outstanding warrants.

In relinquishing the high trust committed to my charge, I desire to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy with which my associates in the various departments of the state government have responded to every request made for information and advice that would aid me in the discharge of my duties; and to the people of Colorado for the steadfast confidence and support which they have given me in my efforts to execute the laws with fidelity.

With these recommendations and suggestions I invoke the favor of Almighty God that He may help you to serve wisely and well the state of Colorado.

JOB. A. COOPER.

The financial report of R. G. Dun & Co. for the current week ... and for a... evidence of the improvement which has been felt in New York since New Year's. With increasing exports, decreasing imports and general prosperity, it is hard to believe that the serious panic is ap-...

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

In ex-President Cleveland's speech at the banquet of the Young Men's Democratic association of Palace park, he gave in brief the principles of "true democracy" as follows:

These principles are not uncertain nor doubtful. The illustrious founder of our party has plainly announced them. They have been reasserted and followed by a long line of great democratic leaders and they are quite familiar. They comprise: Equal and exact justice to all men; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliance with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; the encouragement of agriculture, and commerce as its handmaid, and freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of the person.

We do not question President Cleveland's honesty in stating these as his own principles. But when he states that these are the principles that the democratic party has always promoted and its leaders have taught, he shows a want of familiarity with history.

He says that the democratic party has always been for "equal and exact justice to all men," yet the democratic party was the supporter of slavery.

He says that the democratic party was for "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliance with none," yet the democratic party from partisan purposes brought on the Mexican war, which did not show "honest friendship" for a foreign nation. It was the most unjustifiable conflict this country has ever engaged in.

He says the democratic party has been for the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor," yet the main part of the democratic vote which was cast for his election came from the states which tried for four years to destroy the government.

Another principle is "jealous care of the right of election by the people," yet it is a notorious fact that half of the voters in most of the democratic states are not allowed to be cast, or counted if cast. First the voters were prevented by intimidation and afterwards by tissue ballots until now the colored men do not attempt to vote and the average vote for a democratic congressman in the south is about a fourth of the vote for a congressman in the north.

Another principle is "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority," yet when the republican party elected its president in 1860, most of the democratic states in the country said "we won't play" and seceded and the democratic candidate for president became president of the confederacy.

Another principle is "the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith," yet in the national democratic platform of 1868, when Horatio Seymour was a candidate for the presidency, the democratic party deliberately placed itself on the side of repudiation, urging that bonds should be paid in greenbacks which were then depreciated, instead of in coin which the buyers of the bonds expected they would receive. Another proof of how false this claim is, may be found in the fact that with barely an exception every state which has repudiated its debts has been a democratic state and was under democratic control when the debts were repudiated. Still another proof is that without any exception, every state treasurer who has defaulted has been a democrat.

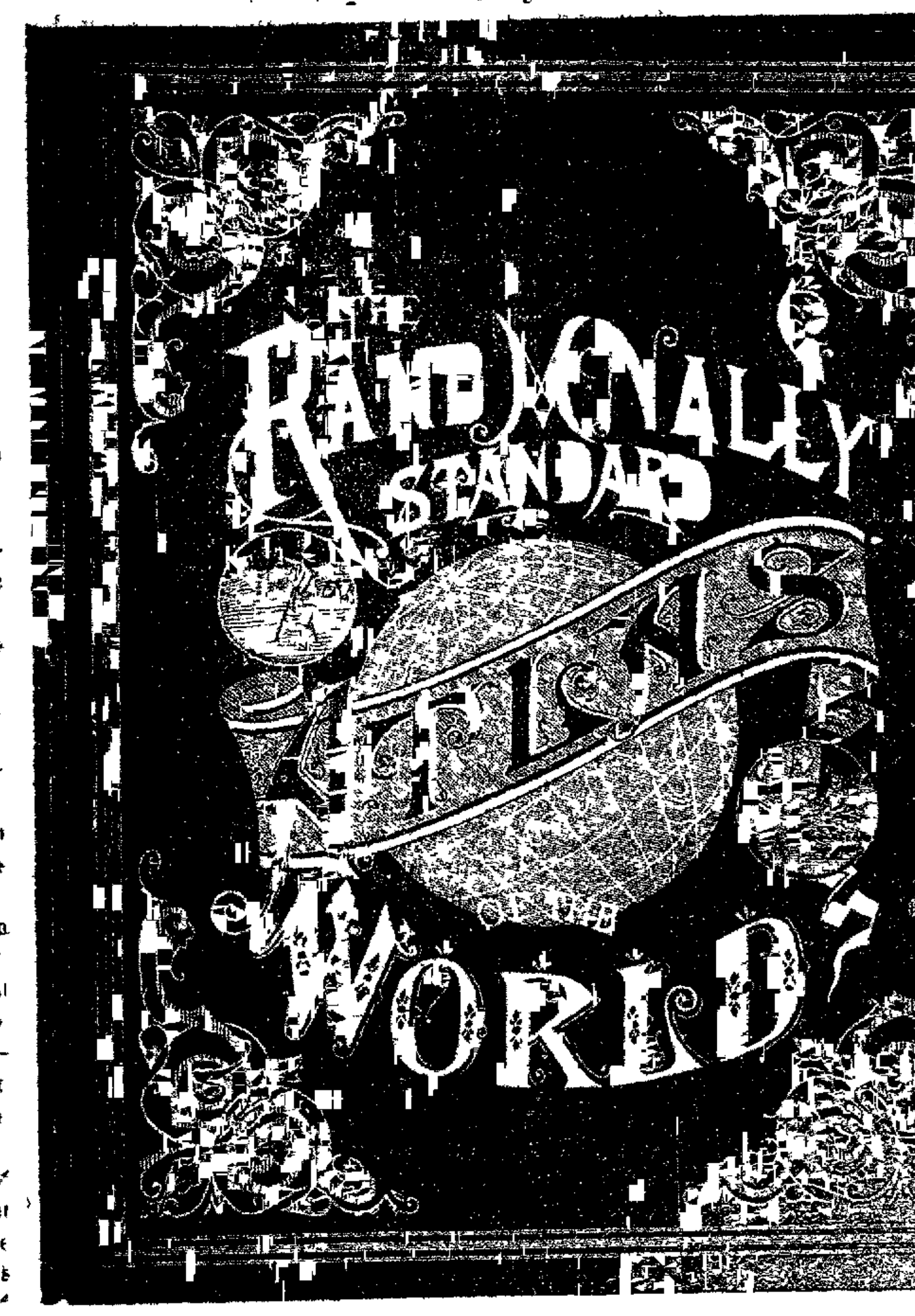
So far as the last clause goes, the incidents of the democratic party must be general rather than special. It claims to have encouraged agriculture, yet it was the republican party which passed the homestead act which caused the great development of the northwest. The democratic party, on the other hand, endeavored to make Kansas and Nebraska slave states, which would have disgraced and abased every agricultural laborer in the country, besides delaying development. The poor white of the south who worked beside the slave was always considered poor trash, and inconsequently was, for free labor and slave labor could not work side by side, and when the south tried to make the agricultural districts of the northwest slave territory, they were thus at the same time endeavoring to prevent honest labor from tilling the soil. Its belief in freedom of religion is best shown by the repeated acts of democratic legislatures and democratic councils in giving large grants of land and moneyed favors to Catholics, alone, for the advancement of party purposes.

As we said in the beginning President Cleveland and other patriotic and true intelligent members of the democratic party may have the above quotation as their creed, to day, but it is not true that this has been the creed of the democratic party, and the less that is said about democratic creeds, democratic traditions and democratic leaders in the past, the better it will be for the democracy of to-day. It was the weight it carried for its ... that kept it out of power long after the war, and the only reason it got back in 1884 was because old issues were in a measure forgotten and the democratic party attempted to make its fight on the living issues of to-day.

The senate has shown commendable promptitude in passing the treasury bill. Let the good work continue.

IT IS THE STANDARD

Standard Atlas of the World. A large size folio book of about 200 pages, giving more information regarding the world than any other book ever published, for the money. The most complete maps obtainable of all the countries in the world, with population by cities, districts, etc. There



are magnificent illustrations, by leading artists, of scenes in different countries, showing style of architecture, portraits of prominent people, great works of engineers, appearance of vegetation, etc., etc. It is probable that no other book contains so great an array of facts, figures and general information as the Standard Atlas of the World. Among other things are colored diagrams showing comparative and actual wealth, debt, production, etc., of the different countries. Size 11x14 inches. Retail price $4.50. Sent free for 4 subscribers to The WEEKLY GAZETTE at $1.50 each, or with the paper at following prices:

Weekly Gazette, one year and Atlas	$3 50
Daily Gazette, 3 months and Atlas	4 50
Daily Gazette, 6 months and Atlas	7 00
Daily Gazette, one year and Atlas	11 50

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, } ss.

In the County court.

Kate Remvick, Plaintiff vs. Charles Remvick, Defendant, summons.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Charles Remvick, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant for the reason that defendant being in good bodily health has failed to make any provision whatever for the support of this plaintiff for more than one year last past, and still fails to make any such provision, although still in good bodily health. No alimony asked, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will proceed to take judgment against you by default according to law and the prayer of said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at my office, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890.

SEAL. EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By MARY C. BLACKMER, Deputy. wa-d t

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Dec. 13th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 26th, 1891, viz: David S. Dart, Pre. D. S. No. 16,030 for the se qr nw qr, e hf sw qr, sec 24, and ne qr nw qr, sec 25, twp 15s, r 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Francis Rawley, Edward Wescott, Charles Ballard, William Ramsey, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wm-20-8 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Dec. 9th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 19, 1891, viz: Samuel E. Dyer, Pre D. S. No. 3735, for the se qr ne qr, s hf ne qr, and ne qr se qr, sec 24, tp 13s, r 65w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Emanuel Roper, Isaac ... Rawley, George I Truitt, Clarence E. Furman, all of Falcon P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wm-23-4 Register.

TRUSTEE SALE NOTICE.

Whereas, Mary Jane Cassidy, of the county of Essex and state of Massachusetts, by James Cassidy, her attorney in fact, did on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1889, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D., 1889, in book 111, on page 135, convey to Wm. S. Jackson, of El Paso county, as Trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such Trustee, then the acting clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to wit: Lots numbered ten (10) and eleven (11) in block numbered one hundred and forty-eight (148) in Stump's addition to the town of Colorado City, according to the recorded plat thereof, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Mary A. Jennings, of one certain promissory note of the said Mary Jane Cassidy, for the principal sum of four hundred ($400) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of said note until paid.

And, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case default be made in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the successor in trust, the acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the said Wm. S. Jackson has tendered his written resignation as the trustee in said deed of trust, and

Whereas, the time of payment of a part of the interest, and the taxes upon the property, has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said note has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, F. W. Howbert, being the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will, on Monday, January 12, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, successor in trust
Colorado Springs, December 8, 1890.
wm 13 5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nathan S. Culver, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Nathan S. Culver, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1891, on the last Monday in March next, A. D. 1891. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 29th day of December, A. D., 1890,

HARRIET S. CULVER,
wa-10-4 Administratrix.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Interesting Services by the Grand Army and Dependent Organizations.

The three patriotic organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans held joint installation services in the Grand Army hall Tuesday night. The room was comfortably filled with ladies and young and old men, and promptly at 8 o'clock Post Commander Corman called the meeting to order. Mustering Officer George O. Nevins was announced and took the chair and at once proceeded with the installation of the following post officers: Post commander, E. T. Smith; senior vice commander, David Heron; junior vice commander, Fred Butzen; quartermaster, E. P. Bosworth; surgeon, Sylvester Johnson; chaplain, Rev. A. R. Keiffer; officer of the day, William Hebard, and officer of the guard, A. E. Hicks. After the officers had taken their places Past Commander Corman made a short address. He referred to the prosperity of the post and to the Women's Relief Corps, and to the camp of the Sons of Veterans, which had been organized during 1890. The post now numbers 84 members in good standing, the corps over 80 and the camp about 20, making more than a "company" of organized patriots altogether.

The officers of the Woman's Relief corps then took the places vacated by the post officers, and Mr. Nevins administered the oath of office to the newly elected officers: President, Mrs. L. E. Twinell; senior vice president, Mrs. E. P. Bosworth; junior vice president, Mrs. Lucy Wheeler; conductor, Miss Minnie Nevins; assistant conductor, Miss Mary Wheeler; chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Farrar; treasurer, Mrs. Otis Remick; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Capell; recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie Hewitt.

The Sons of Veterans then took charge of the meeting and installed the following officers, Past Commander Corman administering the oath of office to each candidate: Captain, W. S. Hoyt; first lieutenant, Bert G. Robbins; second lieutenant, E. D. Heron; camp council, A. H. Corman, E. D. Heron and Guy E. Smith; chaplain, W. E. Jones; first sergeant, E. W. Grow; quartermaster sergeant, C. N. Wheeler; sergeant of the guard, G. E. Smith; color sergeant, Frank Heron; musician, Orville Sutton; corporal of the guard, A. G. Crissey; camp guard, E. B. Martin.

The meeting then broke up into a short social, and, the hour being late, the members of the different companies broke camp and retired in good order.

The Country All Right.

It will be of interest to many here to have from one of our real estate men an opinion of the present business and financial outlook. Captain DeCoursey, who is in the east, has devoted much time and attention to the actual condition of business matters there. He has talked at length with many prominent business men of New York and Philadelphia, whose reputations give great weight to their statements, and letters received from him recently bring further assurance of the confidence now felt there in business circles.

We quote as follows from a letter of the 7th inst.: "Let me say here that business in general, stocks and financial matters, are all strong; things look bright, and have an upward tendency, and the financial squeeze is a thing of the past. One thing is demonstrated surely, that the people and the business of the country are in a very strong, firm and healthy condition; else, with the great strain that was in force day after day, and week after week, there would have been a panic, the like of which the world has rarely seen. As it is, the new year starts out with a confident feeling in the minds of the business world, and enterprises will go ahead with more energy than ever before. When congress passes the bill for free and unlimited coinage, and this large country is furnished with a circulating medium more in accordance with its needs, there will not exist the danger of stringency in money from which we have just escaped."

There was a pleasant time among a portion of the firemen Tuesday. Immediately after the meeting of the Crowell Hose company Foreman Wells presented the company a magnificent oil portrait of Hon. B. F. Crowell, and a large photograph of ex-Chief Ferrin. Mr. Wells made a timely speech in which he referred to the great regard the "ever faithful" have for their patron saint and for their first chief. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions thanking the donors for their handsome gifts, and also to commend artist Craig for his excellent work shown in the portrait. A committee of the company was appointed to "forage" and returned in a few minutes, inviting the members and a number of guests to accompany them to Al Baur's restaurant where oysters were eaten and the health of the friends of the company drunk. Speeches were made by Chief Merrill, Aldermen Bartlett and Gillingham, and others.

The Knights of Honor Tuesday night installed the following officers: Dictator, H. L. Benjamin; vice dictator, L. W. Mowry; guide, L. Tyler; reporter, R. B. Taylor; financial reporter, L. B. Farrar; treasurer, R. W. Anderson; chaplain, D. Barber; guard, C. L. Daniels; outer sentinel, A. Baur; sentinel, L. Keimer. A pleasant incident of the evening was the presentation to Mr. D. Barber, who is one of the oldest members of the lodge, of a handsome gold badge and a pair of gold eyeglasses by his fellow members as a token of their friendship and esteem.

A party of distinguished Western Union telegraph officials arrived in the city Saturday in the private car "Electric." The party is composed of Col. R. C. Clowry, of Chicago, vice president and general manager; Mr. F. H. Tubbs, superintendent of the first district, with headquarters in Chicago; Mr. [illegible] Dickey, superintendent of the third division, with headquarters in Omaha; Mr. M. C. Bristol, general superintendent of construction. They were accompanied by Mr. J. C. Burns, superintendent of telegraph for the Rio Grande system, and Mr. L. H. Korty, superintendent of telegraph for the Union Pacific system. The party went to Pueblo during the afternoon, returning here in the evening.

Colorado Springs is to have a new daily paper. It is to be known as the "Evening Telegraph," and will be printed in the evening, six days in the week. At a meeting of the Associated Press association held in Denver yesterday it was voted unanimously to lease the new paper the afternoon telegraph report for a period of years. This will place the paper before the public in a good light, and give it a great advantage. The new paper will be gotten out by union printers, and will be neatly typographically, and will be carefully edited. The projectors of the scheme are Mr. John Sprague, at present connected with the GAZETTE, and a number of union printers of the city.

W. T. Plumb has rented his farm and stock to Warley Bros. Mr. Plumb and family are going to Louisiana for an indefinite time, perhaps permanently. He will take two car loads of potatoes and one of fine young horses. We anticipate when the warm weather comes we will see them back again; at least we hope so. Mr. Plumb has been a resident of our neighborhood some eighteen years and has always taken a prominent part in the welfare of our community. It will be a great loss to the neighborhood to lose him. The World extends its best wishes to Mr. Plumb and family. May prosperity follow you.—Eastonville World.

A 6-year-old boy got lost in the timber on the K K ranch on Thursday morning. A large party were out in search of him, but none ran onto him. At 4 p. m. he came to the camp of W. H. Stewart and was kindly cared for. The boy went out to turn a horse loose but found the horse had already gotten loose and in following him up to get the hobbles off, the boy got so far from the cabin that owing to the storm he could not again find it. Several who were out on the hunt got bewildered and did not get in until a late hour.—Eastonville World.

The management and guests of the Alamo have for some time past been annoyed by a series of petty peculation of which they could not find the perpetrator. The goods mostly missed were hats, gloves and cigars and a silver watch was kept for the thief. Within a few days circumstances have strongly pointed toward John Inman, one of the bell boys, and Monday he was arrested by Officer Gathright. The prisoner stoutly maintains his innocence.

The lines of the electric road are all in good running order again, and the cars are running regularly. The company received a letter from the Pullman works recently stating that the seven new closed cars would be shipped this week. If they are, and come right through, all the open cars will be withdrawn within two weeks.

Rock Island train No. 15, due here Sunday evening, did not arrive until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, on account of the fearful blizzard raging on the plains. The train got stuck in a drift of snow three miles east of Goodland, Kas., and the passengers unite in praising Conductor J. W. Nicholas, of this city, who walked three miles in the blizzard to bring assistance.

The Broadmoor company has begun a replevin suit in the district court to recover two milk wagons from J. W. Kellogg. Bonds were given yesterday by the defendant to cover the case and an injunction suit was immediately begun to prevent his using them.

The first of the excursions of the Pennsylvania railroad comes March 15th. The excursionists will be quartered at the Antlers, will be given a dance, etc., and the Antlers livery will give them carriage transportation.

The glass has been placed in the more fronts of the Adams-Wells stores on Pike's Peak avenue. When completed the stores will be very pleasant and comfortable, and when occupied will make that portion of Pike's Peak avenue one of the busiest places in the city.

The resignation of J. F. Roth as justice of the peace at Monument was received by the county commissioners Monday.

Theophilus Harrison recently filed with the county clerk the plat and statement of the Frank Smith addition as enlarged and remodeled.

Weather Report.

[illegible] at Colorado college for the week ending January 13, at [illegible] p. m.

Barometric Pressure—Mean pressure at [illegible] p. m., 24.[illegible] in.; maximum on January 12, at [illegible] a. m., 24.226 in.; minimum on January 6, at 2 a. m., 23.775 in.

Wind—Total movement [illegible] miles, mean hourly velocity, [illegible] miles; maximum per hour, 24 miles on January [illegible], at [illegible] a. m.

Temperature—Mean temperature at [illegible] p. m., 27.65 degrees; maximum temperature on January 6, at [illegible] a. m., [illegible]°; minimum on January 6, at 5 a. m., [illegible]° less than 0.

On account of the illness of President Plumb, of the Lakeside Improvement company, no work has been done at Prospect lake, but as soon as the ground is clear a large number of men will be employed.

Call for a Forestry Convention

(State papers please copy.)

DENVER, Colo., January 12.—Realizing that the best interests of our country demand the preservation and extension of the native forests and the encouragement of forest tree culture, and that our present laws, both state and national, are inadequate to this end, and believing further that organized effort is required to effect needed reforms in forest administration, a call is hereby made for a forestry convention, to be held at the chamber of commerce in Denver, Colo., on Wednesday, January 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of forming a permanent forestry association, and to devise such other measures in this connection as may seem requisite or expedient.

Inasmuch as the agricultural and horticultural operations of this region depend so largely upon systems of irrigation, which in turn, are nourished by the mountain forests and streams, it is hoped this convention will be largely attended by those specially interested in these industries.

This call should also strongly appeal to those who desire the preservation of wild game and fish; the maintenance of our forests and streams is necessary for their protection.

All persons interested in the subjects above named, whether residents of this state or otherwise, are earnestly invited to attend the proposed meeting.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
Forest Commissioner of Colorado.
WM. E. PABOR,
D. S. GRIMES,
Committee.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
January 15, 1891.

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt.	2 20@2 55
Graham, per cwt.	2 20@2 75
Corn Meal, per cwt.	00@2 20
Cheese, cream, per lb.	12@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb.	28@ 4[illegible]
Cheese, Swiss domestic, per lb.	16@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz.	25@ 26
Eggs, ranch, per doz.	30@ 35
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb.	[illegible]@ 1[illegible]
Butter, tub, per pound	[illegible]@ [illegible]
Butter, creamery, per lb.	28@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb.	15@ 30
Sugar, per cwt.	7 00@7 25
Lard, per lb.	[illegible]0

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per cwt.	[illegible]25@[illegible]
Cabbage, per cwt.	2 [illegible]@2 00
Turnips, per cwt.	1 30@2 [illegible]
Rutabagas, per cwt.	[illegible]@2 60
Onions, per cwt.	3 50@[illegible]
Squash	[illegible]@3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ [illegible]0
Spinach, per pound	[illegible]0
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz.	50

MEATS.

Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb.	20
Loin	18
Round	12½
Shoulder	8 @10
Rib roasts	10 @ 8
Mutton—Chops	10
Legs	12½
Stew	5 @ 6
Veal—Cutlet	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Turkeys, per lb.	18 @20
Chickens, per lb.	12½@ [illegible]
Ducks, per lb.	20
Geese, per lb.	20
Oysters, per can	40 @45

GAME.

Venison	20 @25
Antelope	20 @25
Elk	20 @25
Quail, each 20c, per doz.	2 00
Prairie chickens, each	50
Rabbits, each	20

FEED.

Oats, per cwt.	[illegible]
Corn, per cwt.	1 25
Corn Chop, per cwt.	[illegible]
Bran; Colo., per cwt.	[illegible]
Bran, eastern, per cwt.	1 [illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]
Hay, Colorado, per ton	17 00@20 00
Hay, Nebraska, per ton	15 00
Hay Kansas, per ton	[illegible]
Alfalfa, per ton	[illegible]
Straw, per ton	9 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS, and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Allen's.

A WOMAN CELEBRATED ON TWO CONTINENTS.

In a few well chosen words she writes she knows of a celebrated article:

[illegible]—To Mr. W. M. Wilcomb: Dear Sir—I have tried your famous "Robertine." It is excellent, and I shall never cease to recommend it to all my lady friends. Believe me yours truly, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cannot be successfully traveled without good health. To reach wealth or any coveted position in life requires the full possession and operation of all the faculties a no nature endowed us with. These conditions cannot exist unless the physical being is in perfect working order, and this is impossible when the liver and bowels are torpid, thus obstructing the secretions, causing indigestion and dyspepsia, with all of their accompanying horrors.

[illegible]

TONIC

Exerts a specific influence over the liver, excites it to healthy action, resolves its chronic engorgements, promotes the secretions, cures indigestion and constipation, sharpens the appetite, tones up the entire system, makes life worth living. For sale by leading druggists, Colorado Springs.

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IS A

SILVER STATE

And as Such you Should use HARD MONEY.

WE WILL STATE

THAT FOR

HARD OR SOFT MONEY,

We will sell you anything worn by a man or a boy in

Latest Style and at Guaranteed Prices.

PERKINS & HOLBROOK

28 Pike's Peak Ave. 9 S. Tejon Street.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.

In the District Court.

Cornelia E. Frazer, Plaintiff vs. Silas E. Frazer, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Silas E. Frazer, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court, of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additions to the time herein before specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

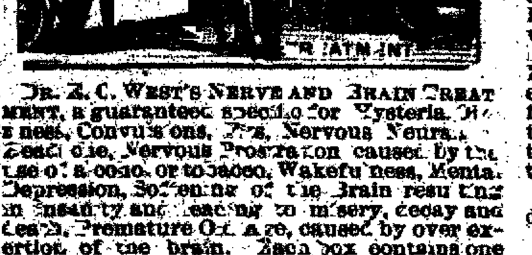
The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion and failure to support, and awarding to plaintiff the care and custody of their minor children, Fredella E. and Ruby E. Frazier; also for a reasonable provision for the support, maintenance and education of said minor children, and for all proper and equitable relief and for costs of this action, as will more fully appear from the complaint filed in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county and state, this 20th day of December, A. D., 1890.

[SEAL.] EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
w-a-24d



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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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h-2-eod-ly

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[illegible]

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We practice before any land office and the Pension Department. Contests and circuit cases a specialty.

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m-5-ly

[illegible] IS QUITE DISTINCT from science. To find hidden treasures, or locate mines, the [illegible] are [illegible] electricity, Magnetism and chemical affinity, and attracts gold and silver as an ordinary magnet does iron. Address [illegible] & CO., Box [illegible] Truckee, Nevada County, Cal. [illegible]-6m

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. E. SPICER.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust made the twenty-fourth day of October, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 24th day of October, 1889, in book [illegible], at page 286, William G. Riddoch, of El Paso county, aforesaid, duly conveyed to John De Witt Peltz, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the said county of El Paso or his refusal or failure or inability to act, to the then acting clerk of said El Paso county, thereby intending the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises hereinbelow particularly described as collateral security for the payment of a certain promissory note executed by said William G. Riddoch, for the principal sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars, payable to the order of E. E. Van Orden, two years after its date, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and

Whereas, it is provided in and by the said deed of trust, that in case of default in any of the payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, then, and in that case the whole of said principal sum thereby secured, and the interest thereon to the time of sale may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable, and the said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the semi-annual interest which became due and payable upon the said promissory note on the 24th day of October, 1890, amounting to the sum of forty-eight ($48) dollars, and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note having elected, under the terms of said deed of trust, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon to date, shall become due and payable as provided by the said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described, in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed, and for the purposes specified therein; and

Whereas, John De Witt Peltz, the trustee named in the said deed of trust, has removed from the said county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and is unable to act.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, and now acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, the successor in trust, aforesaid, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, on the 12th day of January, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., on that day, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, the lands and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption, of the said William G. Riddoch, his heirs and assigns therein, and which are described as follows, viz: All the lands and premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, viz: Lots numbered seven (7) and fifteen (15), in block numbered three (3), in the town of Green Mountain Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof, with the appurtenances.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 11th day of December, A. D., 1890.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.
wm-13 5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 29th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County court, in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 16, 1891, viz: Thomas D. Van Sycke, Pre. D. S. No. [illegible], for the n ½ nw qr, sec. 5, Twp. 13 s, r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles W. Long, Herbert Skinner, E. George Walls, Henry St. C. Byrne, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

And you Eben T. Massey, who made Pre. D. S. No. [illegible], on July 2[illegible], 1888, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Thomas D. Van Sycke should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.
wa-1-6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. E. Owen, Jr., deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of E. E. Owen, Jr., late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, 1891, on the last Monday in February next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 15th day of January, A. D., 1891.

F. E. MARTIN, Administrator.
wa-1-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of [illegible] Wicks, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of [illegible] Wicks, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1891, on the last Monday in March next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1891.

[illegible] WICKS, Administrator.
wa-1-4

[illegible]

—ALL KINDS OF—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITHS & [illegible] TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

[illegible]

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS.
[illegible]-tf

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(NEW YORK)

FOR 1891.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

6 pages, 1 c. 20 pages, 4 cts. 8 or 10 pages, 2 c.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

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Founded December 1st, 1887.

[illegible]
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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles A. Lansing, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1891, being one of the regular days of the January term, 1891, of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Sarah M. Lansing, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., December 30th, 1890.

SARAH M. LANSING,
Executrix of the Estate of Charles A. Lansing, deceased.
wm-2-4

M. CONWAY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine

Boots AND Shoes.

Call and examine Goods and get prices.

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